هكذا من الأصل

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ...ndy, scattered showers. Temp. 20-12 (68-54). ...orrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 22-12 (72-... LONDON: Cloudy. Temp 18-13 (64-55). ...orrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 17-12 (63-... ROME: Clear. Temp 24-11 (75-52). NEW ...K: Rain. Temp. 21-13 (70-55). Yesterday's ...p 24-15 (75-59).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL
# Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

29,031 * * PARIS, TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1976 Established 1887

Austria ..... 12 S. | Lebanon ..... 41...
Belgium ..... 50 B.Fr. | Luxembourg ..... 50 L.F...
Denmark ..... 3.50 D.Kr. | Morocco ..... 2.50 D...
Eire ..... 16 P. | Netherlands... 1.50 Fl...
Finland ..... 2.20 F.M. | Nigeria ..... 60 ...
France ..... 2.50 F. | Norway ..... 3 N.K...
Germany ..... 1.50 D.M. | Portugal ..... 12 Es...
Great Britain ..... 15 P. | Sweden ..... 2.50 S.K...
Greece ..... 18 Drs. | Switzerland ... 1.70 S.F...
India ..... Rs. 6 | Spain ..... 30 Pts...
Iran ..... 40 Rials | Turkey ..... T.L...
Italy ..... 350 Lire | U.S. Military (Eur.) 50...
Israel ..... I.£ 4 | Yugoslavia ..... 12 ...

## ...ew Force ...ent Into ...ebanon ...y Syrians

*From Wire Dispatches*

...EIRUT, May 31.—Syria sent ... troops into northern Leb... today, moving against a ...st siege of two Christian ...s and escalating its inter...ion in the 14-month civil war. ...ftist and rightist sources ... that an armored regiment ...he Syrian Army—about 2,000 ...n—crossed the border and ...ed to positions north and ... of the villages of Andkeet ... Kobeyat.

...e two villages, besieged by ... leftist forces, had sent a ...gation to Damascus to ask ... Syrian help.

...was Syria's third major in...ion into Lebanon this year ... it brought the estimated ...an troop strength in that ...try to between 12,000 and 22,... men, including brigades of ... Syrian-controlled Palestine ...ration Army and the as-Saiqa ...rilla organization.

...yrian Arab assistance was ex...ed today to the Akkar re...." Damascus radio announc... "This assistance led to the ...olishment of law, the calm... of the situation and a stop ...ll types of fighting."

...t a rightist broadcast said ... battles continued around the ...s.

...nk and armored forces led ... Moslem Maj. Ahmed al... mari have been shelling the ... towns for four days. Casual...are not known but Christian ...ces said that at least 190 ...es have been destroyed.

...a]. Maamari, a renegade army ...er, said that he agreed to ... his fire at Syria's request ...arrange for a peaceful but ...onditional surrender within ...ours. Otherwise, I shall take ... towns by force."

...ashes continued in Beirut and ...suburbs but the heavy shell... of the day before died away ... President-elect Elias Sarkis ... another round of emergency ...ultations with rival militia ...ers.

...e President-elect, who has ...ged as the main mediator ...een Lebanon's Christian right ... Moslem left since his election ...ys ago, was expected today ...oncentrate on contacts with ...right to review the proposals ...mitted to him by leftists last ... political sources said.

...ach side in the civil war ...ged that new weapons, whose ...ructive power is considerably ...ter than the mortars and me... artillery now in wide use, ... recently and secretly been ...ered to the other.

...ftists accused Christian Pha...ists of having the French-... SS-11 missiles, a wire-guid... surface-to-surface missile that ...penetrate three or four floors ... a building before exploding. ...alestinian sources said that ...ls that fell three or four ...les before exploding were fir... yesterday on their refugee ...ps, the first time the use ...eep-penetration warheads has ... reported in the Lebanese ...

...ightists claimed that leftists ...hitting their areas of Beirut ... with advanced Soviet-made ...d missiles.



Associated Press.

**OSLO TALKS—British Foreign Minister Anthony Crosland (2d from left) and Icelandic Foreign Minister Einar Agustsson (2d from right) with their respective delegations at the beginning of talks yesterday in Oslo to try to resolve the "cod war" over fishing rights in Icelandic waters.**

*Communists Press Attacks*

## Wholesale Prices and Deficit In Trade Are Soaring in Italy

ROME, May 31 (Reuters).—Italy's foreign trade deficit for the first four months of the year was nearly three times greater than a year ago and wholesale prices have risen by more than 20 per cent in the last 12 months, official figures showed today.

As Communist party leaders continued their attacks on what they term Christian Democratic economic mismanagement, the Central Statistics Institute said that the trade deficit last month totaled 708 billion lire (about $826 million).

That brought the deficit for the first four months of the year to about $2.4 billion, compared with about $843 million for the same period last year.

Communist party chief Enrico Berlinguer accused the governing Christian Democrats last week of deliberately concealing the true gravity of Italy's economic crisis and called for the resignation of Treasury Minister Emilio Colombo.

The national economy was described by the governor of the Bank of Italy, Paolo Baffi, as being in a "state of siege." He said that Italy's economic problems could be overcome only by wage controls and a curb on public spending.

In his address to the bank's annual assembly, Mr. Baffi said that the current deficit of the administration is equal to about 6 per cent of net national income, absorbs about a third of household savings and has led to a "fearful" contraction of net national savings to 12 per cent of net national income last year from 22 per cent in 1960.

The inflation rate accelerated dramatically last month, with wholesale prices rising by 5.2 per cent in a four-week period, the greatest increase in at least two years.

The statistics institute said that wholesale prices last month were 20.1 per cent higher than a year ago. A considerable part of the increase was due to the falling value of the lira, which has lost 23 per cent of its value against the dollar since the beginning of the year, the institute said.

Today's figures were released as a major row developed over a statement by an economist at the Bank of Italy that the country's Treasury deficit for next year will be about $27.4 billion.

Vittorio Barattieri told a conference that the figure was so high that the Bank of Italy had decided not to publish it. Official sources have denied the statement but Communist spokesmen have used it as an example of the government's alleged cover-up efforts.

### Air, Hotel Strikes

MILAN, May 31 (AP).—Air traffic and bank activities were disrupted today by stoppages while tourists had to make their beds and carry their luggage in the second day of a strike by hotel personnel.

Several national and some international flights were canceled at Italian airports as pilots of the Italian airline companies continued their stoppages, started last week to urge a contract separate to the one agreed for all other air personnel by Italy's three main unions.

Flights of foreign companies were not affected.

The two-day strike of hotel personnel, started yesterday, was called to urge a new contract.

## *Priest's Words About Rape Stir Protest*

BRISBANE, Australia, May 31 (Reuters).—A Roman Catholic priest stirred a small storm here today when he said it was better for women to die than to submit to rape.

The Rev. Neal Shannon, speaking at the funeral of a 19-year-old woman who was raped and beaten to death near here, said she was an inspiration to others by fighting her attacker "even to the death."

He said that she showed she was prepared "to surrender her life into the hands of God rather than . . . sully her soul with immorality."

A spokesman for the Brisbane Rape Crisis Center, which comforts and advises rape victims, took issue with Father Shannon and said:

"His belief that a woman's virginity is more important than her life reflects social attitudes that women are the property of men and, if that property is defiled, then they are worthless."

*Two Major Points Unresolved*

## 'Tough' U.K.-Iceland Talks Open Effort to End Cod War

*From Wire Dispatches*

OSLO, May 31.—Britain and Iceland today began what sources described as "tough and open" negotiations in an effort to end the North Atlantic "cod war" and normalize relations.

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland and Icelandic Foreign Minister Einar Agustsson met for more than three hours today but were unable to reach a formula to end the fishing feud.

They called a surprise negotiation session late tonight.

Asked how long he would stay in Oslo, Mr. Crosland shrugged his shoulders and said, "I might even take my holidays here. Who knows?"

Sources close to the talks described today's session as "tough and open," while some diplomats said, "There are some snags but hopefully the matter will be resolved Tuesday."

### Law of the Sea

At least two major points remained unresolved, the sources said. These were understood to relate mainly to the situation after the expiration of any agreement which may be reached here.

The British are believed to favor conforming to any agreement made either by the United Nation's Law of the Sea Conference or through the European Economic Community rather than seeking a permanent bilateral settlement with Iceland.

The ministers discussed a British proposal for a six-month period during which up to 24 British trawlers would be allowed to operate simultaneously within the 200-mile fishing limit declared by Iceland last October to conserve fish stocks.

The sources said that the period would run from June 1 to Dec. 1, by which time both sides hope the Law of the Sea Conference will have decided on 200-mile exclusive economic zones for coastal states.

### Met 11 Days Ago

The new British suggestions were put to Icelandic ministers by Mr. Crosland at a NATO meeting here 11 days ago.

But the Icelanders agreed to discuss them only after Britain yesterday said that it would withdraw six navy frigates protecting British trawlers fishing within the disrupted zone.

The frigates were today standing by on the edge of the area, while the trawlers hauled in their gear at the request of British authorities to help promote a good atmosphere for the talks.

The latest episode in the cod war flared when Iceland extended its exclusive fishing area from 50 to 200 miles in October. British trawlers and protecting frigates clashed more than 40 times with Icelandic patrol boats trying to enforce the restrictions.

### Italian Navy Aids Fishermen

MAZARA DEL VALLO, Sicily, May 31 (AP).—Italy sent four warships today to the Sicilian Channel, scene of recent incidents between Italian fishing boats and Tunisian and Libyan vessels.

Italian authorities said that the ships—minesweepers armed with light guns—were sent to the narrow channel between Sicily and North Africa for surveillance and to help avoid new incidents.

In the last few weeks, several Italian fishing boats have been seized there and forced to Tunisian and Libyan ports for allegedly fishing inside African territorial waters.

## French Leftists Criticize A-Plant Sale to S. Africa

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, May 31 (IHT).—The French Communist party today joined other leftist groups in criticizing the $1-billion French sale of two nuclear reactors to South Africa, announced over the weekend.

"Atomic Bombs for South Africa?" was a front-page headline in today's l'Humanité, the French party newspaper. "The Government Delivers a Nuclear Reactor to the Racists of Pretoria," it said.

The rest of the leftist press and a French group was picked by a consortium and a West German group. Le Monde spoke of a new "Paris-Tehran-Jerusalem-Pretoria axis" and called the government's attitude "regrettable."

First reports of the South African decision to buy atomic facilities from the French consortium mentioned only one plant, but two plants—and thus two reactors—are involved in the deal. One is to be installed at the Koeberg facility near Cape Town; siting of the other has not been revealed.

French officials today disputed that the sale presented any special problems of nuclear-bomb proliferation. They pointed out that South Africa already has its own pilot uranium-enrichment plant, from which it could produce a bomb if it desired. They pointed out that South African Prime Minister John Vorster stated publicly this month that, although Pretoria has not signed the nonproliferation treaty, it was "only interested in the peaceful applications of nuclear power."

### U.S. Bid for Order

They also pointed out that the U.S. State Department indicated last week that it would approve a sale of U.S. reactors to Pretoria if South Africa chose the U.S. technology. Instead the South Africans, for a combination of political and technological reasons, chose the French Framatome group, which makes Westinghouse reactors under license.

Officials here were clearly elated at the deal, despite the protests on the left. The Framatome group, reorganized last year when Westinghouse dropped out, will need several more sales such as this to prove it is a viable concern and can compete in international markets. The new sale calls for the reactors to begin service in 1982 and 1983.

Other criticism from the left today came from the far-left newspaper Libération, which said Paris was giving Pretoria the means to "build 100 atomic bombs a year." Yesterday, the Socialist party condemned the sale.

### French Defens...

Officials here gave the usual defense of such sales, pointing out that the reactors will be subject to controls by the International Atomic Energy Agency. They also pointed out that these reactors were ordinary 992-megawatt, pressurized-water reactors, "simple producers of electricity." The reactors are fueled by lightly enriched uranium, they said, creating a waste mixture impractical for making bombs.

They pointed out that such sales were not excluded by the nuclear guidelines laid down by the Club of London last year. During those London meetings, seven participating nuclear nations set down rules for exports in four "sensitive" areas—enrich-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## *Russia Moves To End Doubt On A-Safety*

### Nuclear Reactors Termed 'Unfailing'

By Robert C. Toth

MOSCOW, May 31.—During the last two months, the president of the influential Soviet Academy of Sciences and the chairman of the Soviet Atomic Energy Committee have assured the country that atomic plants are safe and that the "prophets of doom" in the West opposing the spread of nuclear power plants are only tools of oil monopolists.

The campaign is apparently intended to stamp out doubts raised within scientific and engineering circles here during a controversy on the nuclear safety issue. The dispute ended recently with a victory for the pro-atomic forces.

There have been rumors for years that Soviet scientists were divided on whether atomic energy plants should be placed near populated areas, but only in October did the first open sign of disagreement appear—in a speech by Pytor Kapitsa, 82, the founding father of Soviet nuclear physics.

Dr. Kapitsa made his mark in science 50 years ago as director of Cambridge University's famed Cavendish Laboratory. He returned here in 1934 to become a key figure in developing the Soviet atomic and hydrogen bombs. Now a kind of elder statesman of science, he is as close to being politically untouchable as one becomes here.

At the 250th anniversary celebration of the Academy of Sciences last fall, Dr. Kapitsa voiced the first public misgivings about nuclear safety and his address was said to have been warmly applauded. He likened a 1-million-kilowatt atomic power station to a 20-kiloton atomic bomb.

### Other Difficulties

"In case of accident or sabotage, escaping radioactivity can kill every living thing for many square kilometers, like the atom bomb did at Hiroshima," he said.

He saw two other difficulties with proliferating atomic plants —radioactive waste disposal and increasingly available plutonium, a by-product of the energy process that is the key ingredient for nuclear weapons. He indicated that neither problem, in his view, had been solved.

He suggested that atomic power plants be located on uninhabited islands far from population

Continued on Page 2, Col. 5

'First Step' for Creating Commodities Fund

## *Third World States Hail Victory at Unctad*

NAIROBI, May 31 (UPI).—Third World delegates said today that the UN Conference on Trade and Development, which ended early this morning, produced only a first-round victory in attempts to force the United States and its industrialized allies to accept a program to reform the operations of world commodity markets.

"We have won a moral victory here," an Algerian spokesman said. "Now comes the real work of battering down American resistance and getting the program implemented."

The monthlong Unctad meeting ended with approval of a watered-down resolution instructing the parley's secretary-general, Gamani Corea of Sri Lanka, to "convene a negotiating conference" before next March to discuss the establishment of a $6-billion common fund to finance price-stabilizing stockpiles of 10 basic commodities.

The fund's creation was the key demand by Third World nations in their quest for a new economic order. The United States, West Germany, Britain and Japan eventually voted for the resolution after opposing the idea during the conference. But the delegates from Washington, Bonn and London later read into the record their continuing reservations about the program.

### U.S. Aide's View

Deputy Secretary of State Charles Robinson said at a news conference today that U.S. participation in the negotiating parley would depend on progress made during preparatory meetings.

"We consider that the resolution passed here commits the industrialized countries, at least in principle, to the common fund," a Nigerian delegate said. "And we consider that a major victory for developing countries."

But an Indonesian spokesman admitted: "It is obvious that the United States and some others still basically oppose the idea. There is still a lot of work to be done to convince Washington and its allies a common fund is essential in a new economic order."

Most delegates polled after the meeting said that the resolution showed continuing deep divisions between member states but said that enough progress had been made for the so-called North-South economic conference to resume in Paris next month in a favorable political climate.

Third World countries had warned that unless substantial progress was made in Nairobi there could be serious political repercussions.

In other developments, the conference:

- Rejected, by a 32-31 vote, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's proposal for an international resources bank.
- Adopted a code of conduct for the transfer of technology, called for patent reforms, tariff concessions to poor nations and stiff new controls on multinational companies.
- Approved a three-point program on debt but rejected demands from the Third World for a special global conference to discuss rescheduling or canceling the $165 billion that they owe the rich nations.

The program commits developed countries to work out broad international debt guidelines which would then be applied on a case-by-case basis.

*In 108,106 Pages of Secret Documents*

## ...apan Reveals the 7-Year Culture Clash of U.S. Occupation

By Sam Jameson

...OKYO, May 31.—The story of ... seven-year clash of cultures ... the United States and Japan ...ing the U.S. occupation was ...veiled today in 108,106 pages ... secret documents declassified ... the Foreign Ministry.

...he first postwar government ...uments opened for public in...ction, they cover the era be...en Japan's surrender on Aug. ...1945, and the end of the U.S. ...upation on April 28, 1952.

...he papers confirmed the long-... suspicion that Japan's pres... Constitution was thrust down ... throats of Japanese officials ... the occupation headed by Gen. ...uglas MacArthur.

...A vociferous conservative mi...rity might be expected to use ... documents to back demands ... revision of the Constitution ... give Japan what they call an ...dependent charter granting ...re power to the Emperor and ...serting a right to wage war.

...The documents paint a picture ... Americans bent on reforming ... militaristic Japan to fit their ...ncept of a democracy, succeed...g in most cases but outwitted ... others.

...They make it clear that the ...nstitutional provision declaring ...e Emperor to be "a symbol of ...e unity of the Japanese people" ...as a U.S. idea that was accept... by Japanese authorities only ...ter prolonged foot-dragging and ...long list of unsuccessful coun...rproposals.

Equally repugnant to the Japanese leaders was the idea that "sovereignty rests in the people" rather than in the person of the Emperor, as the old Constitution had specified. Nor did an original Japanese draft make any provision for constitutional guarantees of human rights.

U.S. occupation officials declared the original Japanese draft "totally unacceptable," bluntly advised conservative Japanese leaders that they should make "a sharp swing to the left" and submitted a U.S. draft, which became the core of the present Constitution as it was finally approved.

Japanese government authorities, the documents reveal, were specifically ordered to keep secret the origin of the Constitution. Details of how Article 9—which bans both the maintenance of a military arm and the use of force to settle international disputes—came into being, however, are lacking. One memorandum, unsigned, credited the Japanese premier at the time with suggesting the idea. But other documents pertaining to the unique constitutional ban on war which has formed the basis for Japan's foreign policy since 1952 were not included in the materials.

The declassified documents represent only 2 per cent of the occupation era materials held by the Foreign Ministry alone.

Although news of crimes committed by U.S. servicemen was censored from the press, Japanese law enforcement agencies reported offenses in great detail to U.S. headquarters, the documents show. One document reported that 5 murders, 14 rapes and 30 attempted rapes occurred within the first month of the occupation. Japanese newspapers reporting on the documents today called that statistical record "calm in comparison with the fears held by the Japanese people at that time."

© Los Angeles Times.

## *U.S. Demands of Cubans in Angola Echo Reds' Position on Vietnam*

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, May 31 (WP).—The United States is now pressing Cuba to do in Angola what Cuba and many other Communist nations insisted for years that the United States should do in Vietnam: Speedily withdraw all its troops.

The irony is not lost on U.S. diplomats. There are innumerable differences between Cuba's military involvement in Angola and the decades of U.S. entanglement in Vietnam. But there are also some striking parallels.

One is the distinction now emerging in Angola about phased withdrawal of Cuban "combat troops," while leaving behind what Cuba is bound to label "military advisers" or "technicians" —as the United States did in Vietnam.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger already has indicated that the United States is disposed to accept that distinction, up to a point. Mr. Kissinger said at a press conference in Luxembourg last week that he was not disputing the right of nations to send "technical advisers" abroad, but: "We believe that all Cuban combat forces and military personnel should be withdrawn from Angola."

It took the United States three years from the time it began to withdraw its "combat troops" from South Vietnam in July, 1969, until the time it completed that withdrawal in August, 1972.

When the last U.S. "combat" troops were withdrawn from South Vietnam, about 39,000 U.S. servicemen remained—advisers, logistics personnel, air crewmen and other technicians.

## *Protestants Fall Short of Call-Up For Ulster Patrol*

BELFAST, May 31 (Reuters).—Protestant vigilante groups patrolled parts of Northern Ireland during the night following their pledge to fight guerrillas of the Irish Republican Army. No incidents were reported.

Only part of the men were armed, and the patrols fell short of the thousands the Ulster Service Corps had promised to mobilize against the IRA.

The vigilantes, who say British Army action against the guerrillas is ineffective, did not set up roadblocks on their first night in the streets, but a spokesman said they would be erected in the second phase of the operation.

*In Scrubland North of Cape Town*

## Workers Prepare Site for S. Africa A-Plant

By John F. Burns

MELKBOSSTRAND, South Africa, May 31 (NYT).—Laborers are at work in the scrubland near here preparing for Africa's first nuclear power plant, a project that has caused a international controversy because it involves the sale of foreign-built reactors to this white-ruled country.

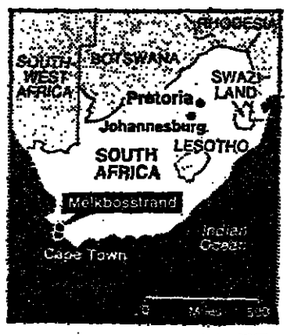
"It's OK, sir; it's good for everybody," said John Bemboo, a black worker, troweling mortar onto the brick in his hand and laying it carefully atop the wall of one of the houses that he and his fellow workers are building near this seaside community a short distance up the Atlantic coast from Cape Town.

The houses, part of a small subdivision that will accommodate white workers at the plant, are only part of the activity on the 3,000-acre site chosen for the Koeberg project.

### 'Bantu Living Quarters'

A few hundred yards away, a decrepit double-decker bus that once plied the hilly streets of Cape Town sits with deflated tires amid the sand dunes, serving as a combined canteen and storehouse for workers clearing ground near what the site blueprint refers to as "Bantu living quarters," or housing for blacks.

The advent of nuclear power will mark a step forward in South Africa's drive for energy self-sufficiency.




NYT.

Without oil supplies of its own, the government is aware of the country's vulnerability to an oil boycott. Its reaction has been an expensive effort to recover oil from coal and the nuclear power program.

While the prevailing opinion among the country's 18 million blacks is impossible to assess, the view of those critics in the black and white communities who have spoken out is that reactor sales will imply a sanction of South Africa's racial policies.

These critics all made their views known before the weekend announcement that a French consortium has won a $1-billion contract to build the nuclear plant.

"Any alliance between South Africa and the Western world, whether of an economic or military nature, is generally regarded as unfortunate by black people here," said the Very Rev. Desmond Tutu, Anglican dean of Johannesburg. If the reactor sale goes through, he said, "most of our people will feel extremely uneasy to put it mildly."

Another outspoken critic of the government's racial policies, the Rev. Beyers Naude of the Christian Institute, said in a statement that the majority of black people here will be "filled with shock and disappointment" if the sale goes through.

### Treaty Not Signed

Opponents of the sale also point out that Prime Minister John Vorster's government has not signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

Moreover, say the critics, South Africa is better placed than most nations to join the nuclear weapons club, given its abundant supplies of uranium, the enrichment process it has developed and its new closeness with Israel, which is believed to have nuclear weapons.

Government statements have

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

*By Hard-Pressed Marginal Parties*

# Italian Voters Are Urged to Think Small

By Alvin Shuster

SALERNO, Italy (NYT).—The heavy rain obscured the view of the bay, political posters started peeling from the walls of the narrow streets, but 3,000 of the faithful in the Social Democratic party still managed to find their way to a center-city movie theater.

Inside, Pietro Longo, the 40-year-old deputy secretary of the party, opened his local campaign for the Chamber of Deputies, denouncing both the Communists and the Christian Democrats, the giants in Italy's election campaign. Mr. Longo's party, of course, is no giant and, like the other small parties of Italy, it is struggling for survival in the election campaign.

The problem is that the main focus of interest is on the Christian Democrats, in power here for 30 years, and the Communists, who want to share that power. In a showdown of this intensity, there seems little room for parties such as the Social Democrats, the Republicans or the Liberals.

"There are many hurdles for us," said Mr. Longo, who is campaigning in this area for the first time. "We have to point up the faults of the Christian Democrats and the apprehensions about the Communists. So we say we believe in reform, but reform in freedom."

**Public Meetings**

Like other political candidates in this campaign, Mr. Longo does not knock on doors and walk up to people in butcher shops. The Italian style involves public meetings for those seeking the 630 seats in the Chamber of Deputies and the 315 in the Senate and it involves dozens of strategy sessions over lunch in pasta-filled rooms.

For the minor parties, it is all designed to find a formula, something that would persuade the voters that their ballots would not be wasted if they decided to think small. And the smallest now in Parliament are the Social Democrats, who won 5.1 per cent of the vote in the last parliamentary elections four years ago, the Liberals, 3.9 per cent, and the Republicans, 2.9 per cent.

Here in southern Italy, the Christian Democrats have long dominated politics although the Communists, who now hold the mayoralty in Naples, are making a strong surge, as they are elsewhere in Italy. In this electoral area, which encircles Salerno, the Christian Democrats have 9 seats in the chamber, as against 5 for the Communists, 2 for the Socialists and 1 for the Social Democrats.

It is that single seat that Mr. Longo is trying to hold as he conducts his campaign in the larger cities and the small agricultural villages where his workers hand out party newspapers with headlines proclaiming: "The Worst Democracy Can Always Be Corrected, the Best Dictatorship Will Always Be a Prison."

**'Very Difficult'**

"It is very difficult for us, too, because people are saying it is really an election between the Communists and the Christian Democrats," said a Republican deputy, "but our party is respected and we represent an intelligent minority. We say don't kill our influence, allow us to go on carrying weight in decision-making."

With seven main parties now represented in Parliament, the role of the smaller ones after the election could well be crucial, depending on how well they do. The Christian Democrats, for example, would like to form the next administration without the Communists and neo-Fascists but with the support of the Socialists and the three smallest political groups.

The Social Democrats, who have supported the Christian Democrats in past coalitions, have a particular difficulty because of a brush with scandal. Mario Tanassi, the party secretary who was ousted earlier in the year amid charges of involvement in the Lockheed payoffs, is back on the list again and is the party's main candidate for Rome.

**30 Seats**

The Social Democrats, who had a total of 30 seats in the Chamber of Deputies, are taking a hard anti-Communist line although calling for gradual changes toward socialism.

"The Communist party is still closely linked to the Soviet Union," Mr. Longo said. "They must be kept out of the government because our democracy would be a threat to the Atlantic alliance."

How much impact all this will have on places like Salerno remains to be seen. This city, much of which was devastated after the 1943 Allied landing during World War II, has many of the problems of the south in general—unemployment, lack of industry, dwindling agriculture and a feeling of neglect by Rome.

"The Communists will probably do well here," said a local resident. "The tradition has been Christian Democratic but the problems are growing. The Social Democrats? I just don't know."

Even in City of His Birth

# *Franco Seldom Cited in Spain Six Months After His Death*

By Henry Kamm

EL FERROL DEL CAUDILLO, Spain (NYT).—In this northwestern naval city, where Francisco Franco was born, public references to the man who dominated this nation for 40 years appear as rare six months after his death as they are elsewhere.

Nothing is more striking about Spain in this period of transition than an almost total lack, in public utterances, writing and conversation, of any mention of the man who, until last November, could not be omitted. When the name of Franco comes up these days, it is mainly as an adjective, to identify a historical period, or to situate politically a man by his relationship to the generalissimo.

Since those in power are largely the former leader's appointees or followers, no official hint of repudiation has been dropped. But foes—and, to a greater extent, friends—of Franco consider the widespread silence an act of repudiation.

When King Juan Carlos toured the province of Asturias for two days this month, listening to many speeches, occasionally replying, only one mayor paid tribute to Franco. The crowd seemed to draw its breath, to look about to see how neighbors reacted to the name, and the King felt obliged at his next stop to refer to Franco. But he did not use the name, using only "Caudillo," or leader, the title that Franco liked.

In this town, to whose name the title was appended in the early days of Franco's rule, only an equestrian statue and a plaque on the house of his birth connote official remembrance. Unsure of the ultimate place of Franco, El Ferrol is casting about for other famous sons to be known by.

It was not surprising that a Communist union leader and a leftist journalist emphasized that not only Franco but also Pablo Iglesias, the founder of Spanish socialism, was born here. But even an official of the Falange, the fascist organization, mentioned with civic pride in an interview at Falange headquarters that the first Socialist leader came from El Ferrol.

The mayor, Joaquin González-Llanos y Galvache, said that many of the people of El Ferrol remembered Franco with "respect and love." But he said that there had been no ceremony to mark the passing of six months since the death, a day commemorated by Franco's most loyal followers at his tomb outside Madrid.

The Falange official, Camillo Perez, said, however, that a mass had been offered at the church where Franco was baptized. No flowers decorate the birthplace or the monument.

The shifting assessment of Franco has left the Falange official, a member of the local ruling council of his organization, uneasy on how to defend his views. Other Falangists refused to be interviewed on the subject.

"People over 35 know Franco's work was worthwhile," Mr. Perez said. "In El Ferrol, the figure of Franco is perfectly engraved on the life of the city. This does not mean that there should not be reforms."

If reforms are necessary, why were there none in Franco's lifetime? he was asked.

"I don't know enough to justify this," he replied. "It is difficult, it is difficult."

Are not the reforms being presented by the government a repudiation of Franco?

"A good question," a younger, less diplomatic Falangist blurted out, in evident agreement.

"The reforms being proposed are not a break with the past," Mr. Perez asserted. "They are a continuation of the regime, a political development, not a rupture."

Mr. Perez said that despite the fact that people were criticizing Franco, the situation had not reached the extreme point at which it took courage for a person to say that he is a follower of Franco and a proud Falangist. "I will continue to be one even if the movement no longer exists," Mr. Perez said.

Yes, he said, there is a possibility now that the Falange will be abolished.

**Juan Carlos Due in U.S.**

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, May 31 (UPI).—King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia of Spain arrived today for a 30-hour stopover here before beginning a four-day Bicentennial visit to the United States.

They are to leave for Washington tomorrow. This is the first trip to the Western Hemisphere by a reigning Spanish monarch and the couple's first voyage outside Spain since the King's coronation last year.

## Swiss Trying 12 In Permits Fraud

LUGANO, Switzerland, May 31 (UPI).—Twelve persons went on trial today charged with selling Swiss residence permits to foreigners wanting to live in the Ticino, the Italian-speaking part of Switzerland.

The defendants, including the former regional director of the Foreigners' Control Bureau, faced charges of selling at least 37 of the hard-to-get permits for 900,000 Swiss francs ($375,000).

The Ticino, and especially the shores of Lake Lugano and Lake Maggiore, have long been favored retirement areas for wealthy foreigners. Many West Germans, in particular, own villas in the region.

## Johannesburg Church In Anti-Apartheid Vote

JOHANNESBURG, May 31 (Reuters).—Leaders of Anglican churches in the Johannesburg region voted at a synod yesterday to open their schools to pupils of all races.

At present, all schools in South Africa are racially segregated under the country's apartheid laws. In March, the Roman Catholic Church voted to integrate schools, but the move needs government approval. The Pretoria regime has made no statement.

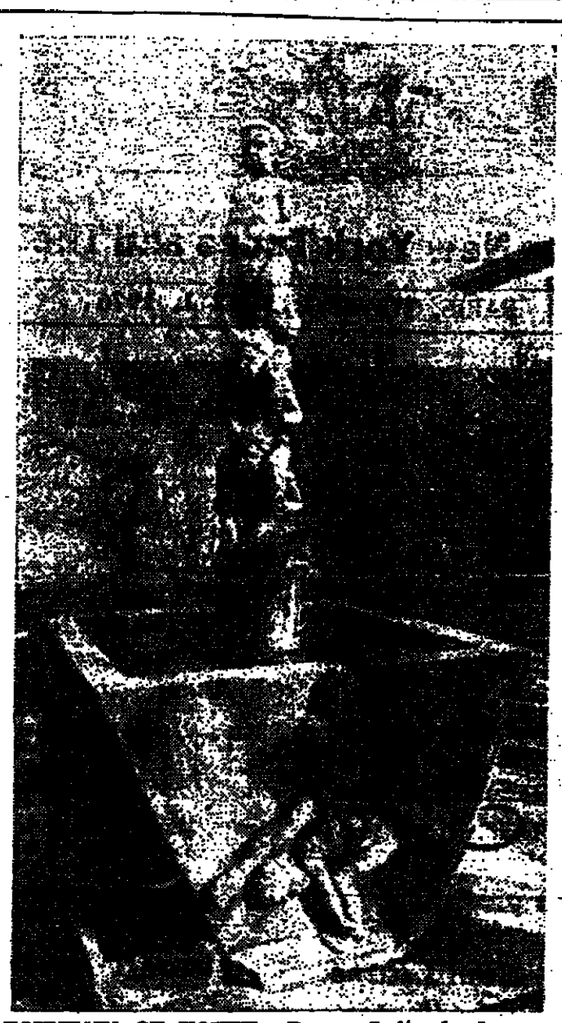
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FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH—Davos, Switzerland, residents know spring has officially arrived only when this carved fountain is brought out of winter storage, which each year protects it from snow and cold.

# French Leftists Criticize Sale Of 2 Reactors to South Africa

(Continued from Page 1)

ment, reprocessing, heavy water and reactors using natural uranium.

Two recent sales have come under criticism in the United States for violating those guidelines. They were the sale of a French plutonium reprocessing plant to Pakistan and the West German sale of enrichment, reactor and reprocessing facilities to Brazil.

**Widespread Approval**

Despite the leftist criticism, a wide spectrum of French opinion appeared to approve today. Paris centrist newspapers and most provincial papers called it a commercial success. Ouest France, the huge newspaper chain in western France, said simply, "If it hadn't been French, it would have been German or American."

French officials say that it would be impossible as well as unreasonable to try to embargo nuclear reactors for South Africa. They point out that South Africa now occupies third place in world production of uranium ore, behind the United States and Canada, and consequently is in a strong position to assure its supply of nuclear technology.

**Dutch Crisis**

THE HAGUE, May 31 (UPI).—The coalition government of Socialist Premier Joop den Uyl faced a crisis today over charges that it mishandled dealings for a $1-billion contract to build South Africa's first nuclear power plant.

The leader of the opposition Liberal party, Hans Weigel, announced he would present a censure motion against the government's handling of the affair in parliament tomorrow.

If the three-year-old government is defeated by a simple majority in the vote, it would be expected to resign. However, most political observers predicted the coalition parties would stick together to fend off the challenge.

A Dutch consortium, together with the U.S. General Electric Co. and Brown, Boveri of Switzerland had been favored to win the contract.

# Russia Moves On A-Safety

(Continued from Page 1)

centers. But his speech was not published in the general press, unlike a half-dozen mundane addresses delivered at the academy celebration.

**Bigger Plants**

And the Communist party's 25th congress on March 4 formally approved a five-year plan beginning next year which provides for more and bigger plants, to be concentrated in the most populous part of the country.

During the five years, one-fifth of all new generating capacity (60 million to 70 million kilowatts) will come from atomic energy. Individual reactors of 1 million kilowatts, the size Dr. Kapitsa warned against, are already being built and more are planned. By 1980, reactor units of 1.5 million kilowatts are to be installed and even larger reactor sizes are proposed.

Such an ambitious program, presumably, could not ignore the warnings in Dr. Kapitsa's address, however limited its circulation. And less than a month after the congress, attacks on his doubts began, although his name has not been mentioned.

An interview with Andranik Petrosyants, chairman of the State Committee for the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, took up one-eighth of the entire issue of a weekly news magazine.

**Official View**

It was prefaced by complaints that the foreign press was carrying "dire prognostications" about atomic plants and said, "All manner of associations and agencies have been formed in the United States and other countries which seek to undermine faith in national atomic power development programs and to retard and even halt the building of atomic electric power stations."

Mr. Petrosyants said, "If there was the slightest danger to the population, neither our country nor the other socialist countries would build such stations." Each operating reactor is "virtually unfailing," he claimed.

"The most violent opponents" of atomic plants in the West were, consciously or not, "championing the interests of powerful monopolies and, above all, of giant oil corporations," the magazine article concluded.

*© Los Angeles Times.*

# *Site Readied In S. Africa*

(Continued from Page 1)

stressed that the research program carried out by the South African Energy Board at its Pelindaba research center, west of Pretoria, is "aimed exclusively at the peaceful applications" of nuclear energy.

**S. African-Israeli Accord**

JOHANNESBURG, May 31 (AP).—South Africa and Israel announced today a program to strengthen scientific and technological ties between the two countries.

The South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research said in a statement that the program provides for scientists to be exchanged and a symposium on scientific topics of interest to both countries to be held annually.

Israel's National Council for Research and Development signed the accord for the Jewish state.

## *2 Explosions Kill 3 In Luxembourg Area*

LUXEMBOURG, May 31 (UPI).—Two powerful explosions last night killed three persons and injured almost 30, police said today.

Experts were seeking clues to what caused the blasts in a cefé and, 30 minutes later, in a sewer system in the Pfaffenthal quarter, whose residents are largely foreign seasonal workers. A police spokesman said a leaking gasoline conduit may have been the cause.

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*2,000 at Talks on Community Problems*

# UN Parley on Man's Habitat Open

By Gladwin Hill

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, May 31 (NYT).—Two thousand representatives of most of the world's nations opened here today a two-week conference sponsored by the United Nations to explore possible solutions to the problems of community life.

"Today, in rich and poor countries alike, human settlements are failing to meet people's needs," said a document prepared for the conference. "Symptoms of the crisis are visible everywhere: poverty and unemployment; the mass exodus from rural areas; urban slums and squatter settlements; a worldwide shortage of housing; air pollution, traffic jams, noise, ugliness and the inability of governments to provide such basic services as water, sewage and electricity."

Underlying the problems of the world's communities and the deliberations of the Conference on Human Settlements, known in briefer form as Habitat, are two basic premises:

- The world's population of 4 billion will double in the next 30 years.
- Although 60 per cent of the world population is rural, the balance is steadily shifting and in 25 years the majority will live in cities. And cities are already showing an increasing inability to meet the fundamental needs of large portions of their populations.

**Radical Reforms**

A failure to institute some radical reforms in the functioning of communities, many world leaders believe, could cause incalculable human misery and disorder.

A doubling of the world's population implies a doubling in housing, roads, transportation, hospitals, schools, food supply and employment opportunities, if living standards are not to drop even lower than they are now.

To keep abreast of the population increase, UN experts calculate, in the next 20 years the underdeveloped countries will have to build as many homes and create as many places of employment as the developed countries did during the last 200 years.

A study conducted by UN demographers in the last few years found that three-quarters of the world's people live in underdeveloped countries, most of them in degrees of deprivation in these lands, with 80 per cent of the wealth generally concentrated among 20 per cent of the people or less.

More than half of the world's 191 cities of more than a million population are in the underdeveloped countries.

**Shantytown Life**

Throughout the world, large portions of the population statistically classified as "urban residents" are inhabitants of fringe shantytowns, where homes are patched together from scrap lumber, sheet metal or cardboard.

That is the life setting for two-thirds of Calcutta's 8 million, 60 per cent of the 2.5 million people in Bogota, half the population of Guayaquil, Ecuador, and 25 per cent of the people of Manila.

Nearly half the cities of Latin America do not have piped water or sewer systems. In some parts of Africa and Asia, one dwelling in five has piped water.

While 95 per cent of the homes in the United States have flush toilets, in Nigeria one home in 10 does. Half the homes in Turkey have electricity, as do 25 per cent of the homes in the Philippines, but in rural Iran only 10 per cent of the homes are electrified.

In the United States, the Department of Housing and Urban Development estimates that 15 million people live in substandard housing or pay a disproportionate part of their income for homes. On the outskirts of Paris, one public water faucet may serve as many as 2,000 people.

**Different Standards**

In the United States, an unemployment rate of 10 per cent is considered dire but in many Third World cities a rate of 25 per cent is chronic. In the Third World, employment does not have the meaning that it has in the advanced nations. In India, an envied full-time messenger may make $250 a year, a princely wage compared with the $56 annual cash income of some Mexican farm workers.

Most of the recent urban population explosion has represented migration from rural areas—300 million people in the last 25 years. The excess of births over deaths represents less than 5 per cent of a city's population increase in any one year.

Yet rural population is also continuing to increase, further taxing sustenance resources. In India, where the major occupation is farming, 40 per cent of those who work on farms do not own land.

One hundred million farm owners in the underdeveloped world have fewer than eight acres. In 1974, the underdeveloped world had to import 27 million tons of grain. The figure is expected to rise to 80 million tons in the next decade.

UN specialists estimated that half a billion children, an eighth of the world's population, suffer from malnutrition.

With their manifold deficiencies, specialists say, most of the world's communities face prodigious stresses in the years immediately ahead.

**Not Hopeless**

Despite this outlook, many knowledgeable world leaders consider the situation far from hopeless.

The World Bank estimates that a 10-year investment program of $125 billion, half what the world spends on armament in a single year, could overcome such "obstacles to development" as deficiencies in food, housing, water supply, schools, transportation, health and population-limitation programs.

Enrique Penaloza, a Colombian economist who is the secretary-general and chief organizer of Habitat, says that "in most cities there are enough resources to fill the minimum needs connected with human settlements and that equitable distribution of resources is essentially a matter of political decision-making. Accordingly, Habitat's main objective is to make nations give their community problems high priority in national policy.

Beyond this, the conference is aimed at achieving a consensus on principles and practices for community improvement—providing an opportunity for a mutual exchange of practical information and devising a blueprint to integrate the work of numerous UN agencies that now tackle community problems on a piecemeal basis.



Associated Press

LEADING A NEW LIFE—Built in 1904, the Neptune was one of the last sail freight boats on Lake Geneva. It was retired from active service in 1968, but has been fully renovated as a pleasure cruiser.

# *Prospects Seen Diminished For Ending Egypt-Syria Spl*

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, May 31 (WP).—Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are expected to resume soon their effort to end the feud between Egypt and Syria but their chances of success appear considerably diminished by recent events.

The Saudis and Kuwaitis believe that now is the time for a united Arab effort to wring concessions from an Israeli government they see as weak, divided and unsure of U.S. support, Arab diplomats say, and they fear that the Cairo-Damascus split will waste this opportunity.

Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are aware, the sources say, that attitudes have hardened in Egypt and Syria since a scheduled conference of the Premiers of the four nations was called off at the last minute May 19.

No date has been set for the next visits to Cairo or Damascus by the Saudi and Kuwaiti foreign ministers, who have been directing the mediation effort. It is considered unlikely that anything will happen until after this week's visit to Syria by Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin.

**Sinai Accord**

Egyptian officials said there is no point in holding talks with Syria if Syria insists on bringing up September's Sinai disengagement agreement between Egypt and Israel or one of its provisions that Damascus particularly dislikes—permission for Israeli-bound ships to use the Suez Canal.

The Egyptians said that Syria forced postponement of the Premiers' meeting by insisting on a change in the agenda, two days after a visit to Damascus by Maj. Abdel Salam Jalloud, Premier of Libya, which has been violently critical of Egypt and fears that a rapprochement with Cairo would lead Damascus down the same diplomatic path taken by Egypt.

The postponement touched off a new anti-Syrian campaign here. Last week, the Cairo papers carried a statement from an "official spokesman" denouncing a "Syria plot" to partition Lebanon and crush the Palestinians there. On Tuesday, President Anwar Sadat told a West German parliamentary delegation that "the intervention by Syria in Lebanese affairs is the real cause of the disastrous fighting and bloodshed in Lebanon."

Later in the week, Egypt accused Syria of paying its tro in Lebanon with forged curre and of denying admission Syria to Yassir Arafat, leader the Palestine Liberation Orga zation.

Then, in what Egyptian sou say was a government-insp move, the newspaper Al Ahr printed what it said were oth documents obtained in Damas showing Syria to be guilty "the most horrible crime committed in Arab history."

Partially reproduced in paper, the alleged documents of dubious authenticity since t could be run off on any Ara typewriter. The reproduced p tions contained no seals, stam or signatures.

They purported to show t Syria's forces in Lebanon h been instructed to wipe out troops of Mr. Arafat's el-Fa organization, to "liquidate" Iraqis in Lebanon, to "inv Syria's occupation on Leba using the Nazi method" and "strike ruthlessly" against a one opposed to the Syrian fa over in Beirut.

In what a Western diplo called "a real low blow," purported documents stres that Syria is being run by Alaouite Moslem minority. Syr President Hafez al-Assad, though not mentioned by na is well known in the Arab wo to be a member of that sect.

"This is our way of getti back at them for attacking t an Egyptian official said.

**PLO Status Asked**

CAIRO, May 31 (UPI).—Eg asked the Arab League today give the PLO full membersh instead of its present obser status in order to boost its ternational position.

Foreign Minister Ismail Fah made the request in a letter Mahmoud Riad, secretary-gen of the 20-nation league.

The PLO has been an obser at all league conferences sin September, 1964. It participa in debates without voting rig

## *Italy Seeks U.S. Data On Lockheed Bribes*

ROME, May 31 (UPI).—T Italian representatives left Washington today to quest officials of the Lockheed A craft Corp. about allegations th the multinational firm brib Italian government leaders help sell its C-130 cargo planes.

Italian newspapers, citing L congressional documents, ha said Lockheed paid bribes to hi Italian officials, including former premier, to insure t sale of 14 C-130 planes to t Italian Air Force.

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*'First World' Majority Sought*

# Aid of 'Natural Allies' Held Key to U.S. Membership in ILO

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, May 31 (NYT). —Lane Kirkland, the secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO, says that the support of other industrial countries—"our natural allies"—is the key to whether the United States withdraws from or remains a member of the International Labor Organization.

In an interview before the ILO's annual conference in Geneva this week, Mr. Kirkland gave the clearest statement that has emerged about U.S. goals since Washington gave formal notice last November of its intent to withdraw within two years.

Apart from political considerations, Mr. Kirkland said that U.S. membership was of interest to other countries because Washington contributes 25 per cent of the $145-million budget of the 57-year-old labor organization.

*Critical Test*

"The critical test," Mr. Kirkland said, "is the degree of our success in swinging that group [the non-Communist industrial countries] into some working alliance with the United States." They "lecture us about staying in and fighting when all they want to do is hold our coats," he said.

Mr. Kirkland conceded that the United States might not be able to muster a majority of the 151 member nations. "If we can muster something in the nature of an effective 'first-world' majority," he continued, "we can begin to win a growing body of support" from less developed countries.

Mr. Kirkland will be a key member of the U.S. delegation to the ILO meeting which opens tomorrow and will be followed Friday by an ILO-sponsored conference on world employment and poverty.

Labor Department sources said that secretary W. J. Usery jr., was likely to stay away, as did his predecessor last year, John Dunlop. Mr. Dunlop canceled his trip only hours before departure because of the imminent admission of the Palestine Liberation Organization as an observer and participant.

A successful attempt to admit the Palestinian group to the employment conference could cause the United States to walk out, officials said.

Saturday, the Executive Council of the ILO rejected by a vote of 24 to 23 a PLO bid for observer status in the organization. However, Third World supporters of the Palestinian group said that they would seek to have the Executive Council decision reversed at the conference.

*Several Grievances*

In notifying the labor organization in November that the United States would withdraw in two years if it did not get satisfaction, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger listed several grievances.

He complained of "erosion of tripartite representation," a reference to worker and employer delegations from some countries, such as the Soviet Union and Spain, that are state-dominated. He complained also of "selective concern for human rights," "disregard of due process" and a tendency of the ILO to "become increasingly and excessively involved in political issues," rather than "fundamental human rights" and "improving the conditions of workers."

These complaints were linked to a series of contests in which the United States, especially its labor representatives, had opposed Communist and Arab initiatives unsuccessfully, and without what the U.S. representatives thought was the support due them from countries usually regarded as friends of the United States.

One such issue that may come up this week, Mr. Kirkland said, would be a committee report on the convention on freedom of association which guarantees workers' rights to organize.

Mr. Kirkland said that Washington, in recent months, had intensified efforts through diplomatic channels to rally support for its position. He cited special missions by U.S. Ambassador Laurence Silberman to nine European countries, Australia, Canada and Japan.

A second U.S. goal, he said, was more resistance by the ILO secretariat to proposals opposed by the United States. He said the permanent staff tended to "bend with the winds, accommodate the maximum pressures and seek fuzzy compromises on hard issues."

Finally, he said, "effective support from our natural allies" was the "critical test" that would determine whether the United States remains a member.

# *Détente Holds On Plans for Environment*

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, May 31 (NYT).—Thousands of Mississippi River catfish are destined to end up swimming the Volga and Dnieper Rivers under the newest development in an environmental cooperation program between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Between 8,000 and 10,000 blue catfish—the exact number depends upon availability of stocks—are being donated by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior to the Russian Federation's Ministry of Fisheries. The catfish, bred in hatcheries in Missouri, will be flown to Moscow early next month.

They follow 50,000 paddlefish, another Mississippi fish, that were sent to the Soviet Union in April. The paddlefish reportedly suffered a high mortality rate while being flown here by the Russians. Other wildlife exchanges between the two countries have involved Alaskan musk oxen and Central Asian Steppe ferrets, better known to Americans as polecats.

*Signed at Summit*

The wildlife program, which largely involves species endangered in one country, is one dividend of the joint environmental agreement signed by Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny and former President Richard Nixon during the 1972 summit meeting in Moscow.

At a time when more dramatic elements of Soviet-U.S. accommodation have run into political difficulties, environmental cooperation seems to be quietly thriving. It ranges from joint research on earthquakes and water and air pollution to study of nature (now called biosphere) reserves.

It is going very well, partly because of good planning on both sides, but also because there is common identity of goals, said Ann Darbyshire, a scientific specialist who handles environmental programs at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

What has bedeviled some other agreements is that the United States has interests in one aspect and the Soviet Union interests in another. Here, there has been an identity of purposes, Miss Darbyshire explained. Anything done for the environment benefits everyone.

The Mississippi River catfish are being shipped to stock Soviet rivers because local species of catfish are scarcer and considered less edible. When the catfish arrive—the Soviet Union pays only for transportation—they will be placed in a breeding station near Moscow to adapt to the local water and climate. Later, they are expected to be put into the Volga and Dnieper.

# Ford Leads Rites At Arlington for Memorial Day

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP). —President Ford marked Memorial Day by asserting that Americans must not repeat the errors of others and weaken their pursuit of liberty or their determination to guard it "against those who threaten our freedom."

At a holiday ceremony at Arlington National Cemetery, Mr. Ford said:

"A nation born of a faith and carried forward by action requires from each of us a commitment to advance individual liberty and to maintain our guard against those who threaten our freedom.

"Although we thank God that no Americans are dying in battle today, we must renew our resolve to use both our moral leadership and our material strength to keep the peace."

Around the country, there were ceremonies at other cemeteries—flag raisings, silent salutes and speeches. It was also a holiday, the end of the three-day weekend traditionally celebrated as the opening of summer.

In New York City, a new tradition was born as tourist boats ferried passengers to Ellis Island, portal to America for millions of immigrants. Closed since 1954, the island was reopened last weekend by the National Park Service.

## *Italy Quake Zone Jolted*

UDINE, Italy, May 31 (UPI). —Four light earth tremors shook northeastern Italy last night and today, seismological experts said, but no damage or injuries were reported. A strong earthquake on May 6 killed 950 persons in this region.



OLD PROBLEM —The fire plug was there when Steve Kollatos built the garage onto his South Boston home. He thought it would be a simple matter to move the hydrant. Simple enough: an OK from the Fire Department and $3,000 to move it. He decided to let things alone and maneuver around the thing.

AP.

# Foreign Sales Of Arms Help The Pentagon

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, May 31 (NYT). —By selling $8 billion in arms to foreign countries last year, the United States was able to cut its own military costs by $560 million, according to a new congressional study.

The savings accrued mainly from the Pentagon's passing on part of the research and development costs of the weapons and sharing the production overhead costs with foreign buyers.

The study was conducted by the staff of the Congressional Budget Office at the request of the House Armed Services Committee. The arms-sales program has come under attack by congressional liberals, and the request for this study, and for another one on the unemployment that could result from cutbacks in sales, represents part of the riposte by those favoring a continuing sales effort.

The study evaluated 35 major weapons systems being developed in the 1972-1981 period in reaching the estimate that "on the average $1 of sales results in 14 cents in savings" to the Pentagon.

*U.S. Security Disregarded*

The study took no position on whether foreign arms sales further U.S. security interests, and its analysis emphasized that, except for the recovery of research and development costs, additional savings are a matter of judgment.

Lt. Gen. Howard Fish, who runs the sales program for the Pentagon, said in a telephone interview that he believed that the $560-million savings figure was "on the conservative side" and that if the congressional investigators had more time to look into particular cases the savings would be even larger.

Gen. Fish said that the Pentagon "does not approve sales because they save money" for the United States. He noted that of the approximate total of 90 notices given to Congress on proposed sales, Congress has not rejected one. Under a 1975 law, Congress must be given 30 days' notice of any proposed sales in excess of $25 million. Gen. Fish said that he has given personal assurances to congressional committees that he would provide them with an informal notification 20 days before the time required by law, for a total of 40 days in which to decide.

The congressional staff study showed that the more advanced and sophisticated the weapons systems being sold, particularly aircraft and missiles, the greater the savings.

## *Hearings Begin At West Point*

WEST POINT, May 31 (AP).—Officer review boards at the U.S. Military Academy began hearing cases during the weekend of 48 cadets charged with cheating on a take-home engineering exam.

At the same time, an internal review panel, appointed by the superintendent, was investigating 98 cases in which West Point officials have expressed concern that cheating could have occurred on the take-home exam. All 800 members of the junior class have been held over at the academy until the issue is resolved.

Army lawyers have told West Point officials that they expect at least 250 cadets to be tried for violating the honor code by cheating or by tolerating cheating.

# *Population in Dulles Area Seems Resigned to Concorde*

By Sara E. Hansard

WASHINGTON, May 31 (IHT). —On a gray, rainy Saturday five days after the first commercial landing of the Concorde in the United States, hundreds of spectators showed up at Dulles International Airport to view the plane that most people think is "beautiful" and to watch it take off.

There were hundreds of groans of disappointment when the first attempted takeoff from the wet runway was aborted. An hour later, after a switch for one of the afterburners had been repaired, a quarter of the original crowd still hanging around cheered when the jet got off the ground.

Not everybody is cheering for it, however. The people who live in the airport's vicinity are not happy about the prospects of still more noise and pollution but most of them seem resigned to living with it.

No one complained about the Concorde's arrival. But Mrs. Roy Pitchford, who lives in Chantilly, Va., less than a mile from the runway most of the Concordes have been using for takeoffs, said that the noise from the French takeoff Tuesday was "terrible."

*Sediment Is Worst*

"The worst thing about it, and all the planes actually, is the sediment—soot—they spread over everything in their path," she said. She does not think that the Concorde should be banned but she and her son are moving "because of the pollution from the airport."

"I'm going to sell the house to somebody who works at the airport," she said facetiously.

Fairfax County has recently enacted a noise-level limit which the Concorde violates and the county government will decide this week exactly how the ordinance will be enforced. It is expected that the county will issue a cease-and-desist order to the two airlines and then seek an injunction if it is ignored.

The airlines—France's state-owned Air France and nationalized British Airways—in turn are expected to challenge the ordinance in court, as many, including Secretary of Transportation William Coleman, believe it is unconstitutional.

Donald Bowman, director of the Office of Environmental Affairs for Fairfax, said that about 13,000 persons live in areas where the plane violates the noise ordinance.

People who live in Brookfield, a housing development about two miles west of Dulles, did not seem overly upset at the noise.

*Farm Owners Upset*

The people most upset about the noise were some farm owners who live in a section called Pleasant Valley, just north of the airport and directly in the path of the British Concorde which thwarted noise monitors in its takeoff Tuesday.

Mrs. Helene Smith pointed to holes in her horse's coat, which she said had been caused by the horse being scared by the Concorde's "tremendous" noise. "He just took off and ran straight into the [barbed wire] fence," she said.

Mrs. Smith said that her neighbors had worse problems because they had more livestock. "The people next door have an Arabian stallion which got its face all cut up" by the barbed wire, she said.

FAA environmental engineer William Shepherd said that the Dulles Sound Complaint Center has so far been receiving "about five to eight" complaints a day about the Concorde, which is "not too many."

Under Mr. Coleman's ruling, the Federal Aviation Administration will collect data on Concorde flights for 12 months and then have four more months to analyze the information and draw up a final report. That report will contain recommendations as to whether the Concorde should continue to operate in the United States and what, if any, further restrictions are needed to make the aircraft more acceptable to those living around airports.

But Mrs. Frances Hawes, who said that the Concorde "made my insides quiver" when it first went overhead, was not in favor of any Fairfax County action against the plane. "I don't see what you can do about it when you've got three governments against you. . . . I can't see taking taxpayers' money to fight the thing when there's nothing they can do about it."

## Battle-of-Bulge Center Is Opened in Bastogne

BASTOGNE, Belgium, May 31 (AP).—Prince Albert of Belgium and U.S. Ambassador Leonard Firestone today inaugurated a $1-million museum of the 1944 Battle of the Bulge.

The star-shaped Bastogne Historical Center shows weapons, vehicles, uniforms and equipment used by the U.S. and German forces and a film made from U.S. and German newsreels.

# Ex-CIA Analyst Details Loss Of Vital Files in Saigon Fall

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, May 31 (WP). —When the Communists captured Saigon, they took over virtually complete files of the South Vietnamese armed forces, the national police and secret intelligence agency, including highly classified data furnished by the United States, according to the last CIA chief analyst of Communist strategy at the U.S. Embassy there.

Frank Snepp, who left Saigon on the final day of U.S. evacuation and resigned from the CIA in January, said that the secret files of former South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu also were left behind.

Calling these unintended legacies "a tragedy," Mr. Snepp said they may reveal a great deal about U.S. intelligence operations and permit identification of U.S. agents as well as "anyone who helped us in the slightest degree."

Mr. Snepp's statements in an interview confirmed portions of an extraordinary book-length memoir, recently published and broadcast in Vietnam, by the North Vietnamese Army chief of staff, Gen. Van Tien Dung, who was Communist field commander in the final campaign of the war.

*Found Files Intact*

Gen. Dung wrote that at South Vietnamese policy headquarters and military headquarters "we found that top-secret files and documents of the puppet commanders were intact."

He added, "A modern enemy computer containing the records of each officer and enlisted man of the puppet armed forces of more than a million was still operating."

"Giai Phong!" a recent book on the fall of Saigon by Tiziano Terzani, an Italian journalist who remained in the capital after the take-over, reported that double agents inside South Vietnam's central intelligence organization were able to save "all the dossiers that had been compiled over the years by the secret police in collaboration with the American CIA."

Mr. Snepp, who is writing a book on the collapse of South Vietnam, attributed the failure to destroy vital documents and other records to the mistaken belief by senior U.S. Embassy officials that a negotiated settlement was possible.

This "wishful thinking" put off the destruction of files and evacuation of key intelligence agents until it was too late, Mr. Snepp said.

*Deceiving Data*

He said that the CIA chief in Saigon, Thomas Polgar, and Ambassador Graham Martin were deceived by hints of a negotiated deal in April of last year and were encouraged in their belief by high officials in Washington.

At the same time, he said, "consistent intelligence from the ground was that there would be no negotiated settlement and this was from the most reliable sources."

The North Vietnamese general's account gives no indication that a negotiated deal was considered during the final Saigon drive.

Gen. Dung relates that the order for quick liberation of Saigon came from the North Vietnamese Politburo in the third week of March. He reports successive orders after that for the Saigon attacks, with no sign of letup.

CIA station chief Polgar was a key figure in contacts about a negotiated deal with Hungarian and Polish delegates of the International Control Commission in Saigon.

*Kissinger's Belief*

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger evidently placed credence in the possibility of a negotiated deal. He has said that the North Vietnamese "changed their signals" and "appeared to shift suddenly to a military option on April 27," three days before the fall of the capital.

But Gen. Dung's account—and the intelligence reports cited by Mr. Snepp—indicate there was no possibility of negotiations and therefore no shift in signals.

Mr. Snepp said that several key points in the recent memoir by the North Vietnamese general have convinced him that the Communists had a spy with access to the most important information of the South Vietnam government.

At the same time, he said, the United States had accurate intelligence within days about Communist strategic decisions cited in Gen. Dung's account.

The crucial difference was that the Communists believed the intelligence they were getting but the United States chose to ignore its accurate intelligence data in a concentration on "smoke screens" and "wishful thinking" about negotiations," Mr. Snepp said.

## Berlin Wall Shooting Draws Allied Protest

BERLIN, May 31 (AP). — The Western allies issued a statement yesterday protesting East German gunfire from the Berlin wall that halted the flight of a would-be refugee Saturday night.

The refugee, a man about 30, had climbed a fence and was heading for the wall when guards in a tower opened fire. He halted with his hands up and did not appear injured as he was led away by the East German guards.

An Allied statement said that about 15 shots were fired at the man and that one hit the garage door of a West Berlin house.

# *White House Says 7-Nation Summit Is Being Planned*

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP) —A White House spokesman said today that plans are being made for a seven-nation economic summit meeting in the Caribbean sometime this summer.

Deputy Press Secretary John Carlson said that continuing "exploratory conversations" are aimed at bringing together leaders of the six countries who participated in a similar conference at Rambouillet, France, late last year, plus Canada, which did not take part in the earlier meeting.

The conferees at Rambouillet were the United States, France, West Germany, Britain, Italy and Japan. The government chiefs there discussed ways of combatting inflation and spurring recovery from the worldwide economic recession.

Mr. Carlson said that "after the details are worked out there will be a formal announcement" of the Caribbean meeting, which is expected in early August.

Earlier, officials in Paris and Bonn had confirmed reports that exploratory talks were being held on the possibility of a new economic conference.

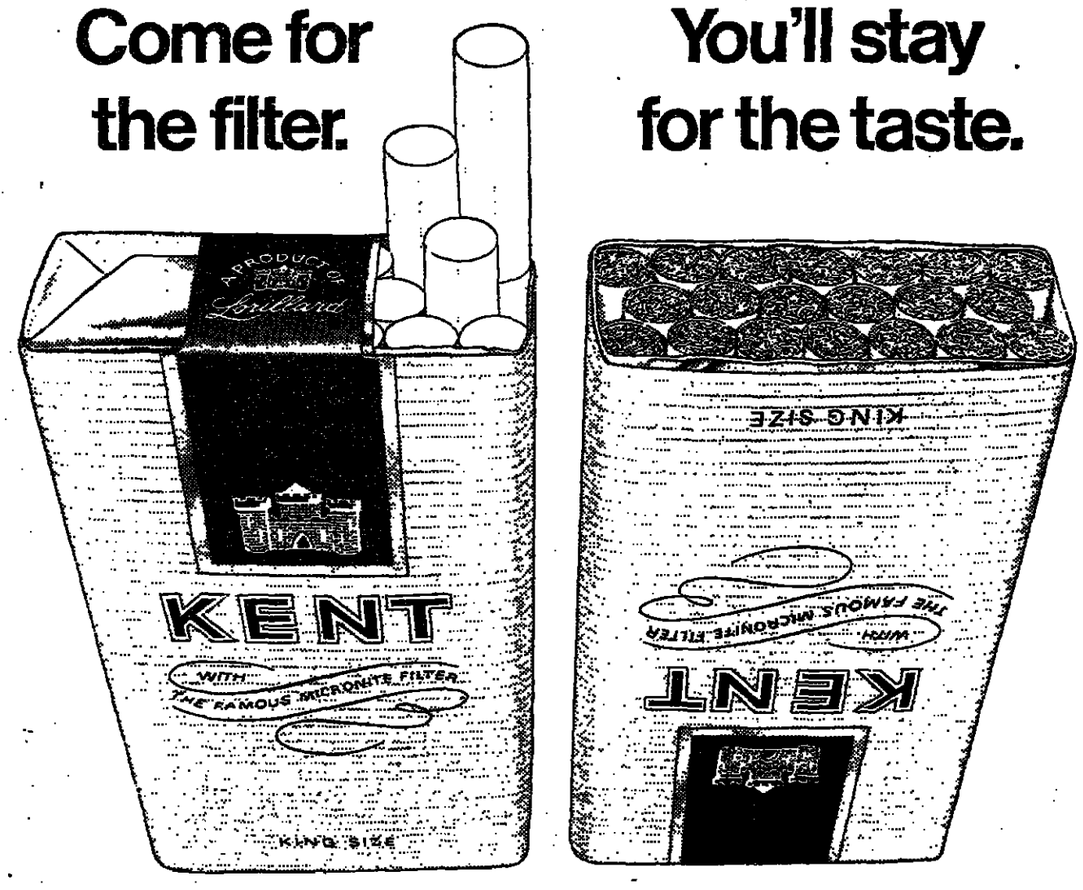

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*Islam vs. Negritude in Africa*

# Senegal, Nigeria Spar on Cultural Issue

By John Darnton

LAGOS, May 31 (NYT).—In West Africa, where debates about cultural heritage rapidly turn political, a schism has erupted over the question of whether black African culture embraces the world of Islam.

The dispute has pitted Leopold Senghor, the aging Senegalese President, who founded the esthetic philosophy of black consciousness called negritude, against the youthful, and to some degree Moslem-oriented, leaders of Nigeria.

Senegal has a claim to leadership over the former French colonies—largely nostalgic, since Dakar was the coastal capital of the vast French Saharan empire. Nigeria is the undisputed leader of the former British colonies.

The debate threatens to revive a cultural antagonism between the French-oriented and the British-oriented nations that has continued in West Africa despite a movement for economic cooperation.

The dispute became public last week when a Nigerian official said that Senegal would not participate in the second world black and African Festival of Arts and Culture, which will be held in Lagos in January and February.

**27-Day Event**

Called Festac, the 27-day event will involve 15,000 artists, writers and scholars from around the world and is expected to draw an audience three times that number. It will be the largest celebration of black culture ever staged.

O. P. Fingesi, president of the festival, charged that Senegal had decided to "boycott" the worldwide jamboree because it disagreed with a planning committee's decision to open up participation in a colloquium to Arab representatives from North Africa.

But the boycott decision was a surprise to the Senegalese ambassador here, Massamba Codon Diouf, and so it was possible that the Nigerian hosts were forcing the issue to drum Senegal out of the picture.

The exclusion of Senegal, voluntary or not, is significant since Mr. Senghor, a poet and philosopher, has been for 40 years a leading patron of black civilization as expressed in poetry and music. He is regarded in France as one of the foremost French-speaking intellectuals of the 20th century.

**Two Patrons**

Along with the Nigerian head of state, Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, Mr. Senghor is one of the two "patrons" of the festival. It was his inspiration that led to the original festival, the first festival of Negro arts, held in 1966.

The cultural debate has been simmering for seven months. At a Unesco intergovernmental conference on cultural politics in Accra, Ghana, in October, the



UPI.

Leopold Senghor

Senegalese delegation presented a paper asserting that the continent was subdivided into two major cultural zones, an Arab-Berber culture to the north and a Negro-African culture to the south.

The position fits in with the writings of Mr. Senghor and his concepts of negritude. While he recognizes the "chain" of languages from north to south in Africa and similarities in the cultures converging around the views of the role of God and man, the essence of his philosophy is that there is a separarate cultural core linking all blacks.

**One Family**

The Nigerian delegation declared that in the interest of African unity and pan-African solidarity Africa should be regarded as a single cultural family.

At a subsequent meeting of the international festival committee, Senegal raised the prospects of a boycott and found sympathizers among other French-speaking countries which have traditionally looked to Dakar for cultural guidance.

Ironically, Mr. Senghor, a Roman Catholic, presides over a country that is 85 per cent Moslem. Three Islamic brotherhoods control the country's major resource, the peanut industry.

As in some other black African countries, sympathy for the Arab cause in the Middle East is growing in Nigeria, aided by Arab propaganda that the Palestinian conflict is analogous to the black struggle against the white-ruled governments of Rhodesia and South Africa.

Senegal and Nigeria took opposing sides on the Angolan issue at a meeting of the Organization of African Unity in Addis Ababa in January. Nigeria supported the Soviet-backed faction in the civil war and Senegal condemned Soviet intervention.

# Huambo, 2d City of Angola, Is Slow to Recover From War

By David B. Ottaway

HUAMBO, Angola, May 31 (WP).—The streets of the city are strangely silent. Its storefronts stand stripped and bare. Its shops and homes have been sacked by various occupying armies. The wind whistles through the broken panes of abandoned villas and the windowless structures of half-finished apartment buildings.

The Portuguese who once lived here in Angola's second biggest city—70,000 or more—are now all gone except for a few hundred hardy souls who stuck out the civil war huddled in their homes and a handful of doubting returnees. Half or more of the African population is still hiding in the bush.

This is Huambo (Nova Lisboa), the former "capital" of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) and its short-lived "democratic republic," three months after the end of Angola's bitter and bloody civil war.

The Cuban and Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) has won the war but not yet the peace here. Indeed, it still faces a stiff uphill struggle to gain the loyalty of the largely Ovimbundu people in UNITA's heartland and to get this once booming colonial city back to normal.

**Fighting Continues**

The fighting is not altogether over. To the east of here, bands of UNITA guerrillas still harass Cuban and MPLA troops traveling on even the main roads. Ambushes are frequent, some say almost daily. After two attacks on the railroad, the train no longer risks going farther than Silva Porto, 100 miles to the east.

"The truth is the war continues," said Angolan Defense Minister Iko Carreira in an interview with the state-run Jornal de Angola two weeks ago. "Our fighters are still dying in the battle against remnants of the puppet groups." He was referring specifically to the fighting in the enclave of Cabinda, in the far north, and in Bie, the district immediately to the east of here.

"These are difficult areas," he said, "and it is going to require a certain amount of time before we can liquidate all the bandits' centers."

Just how many UNITA guerrillas remain in the bush is unclear. But estimates range from 3,000 to 6,000 men scattered in small bands from the outskirts of Huambo and Silva Porto eastward to the Zambian border and southward to the frontier with Namibia.

The MPLA has sought to win over the remaining Huambo population through good deeds rather than political propaganda.

**Utilities Restored**

Water and electricity now flow to all parts of the city, and telephone service to the capital, Luanda, has just been restored. Law and order also have come back, and no one complains any longer about looting and indiscriminate killing.

Even the trees along the city's empty streets are being pruned and the public gardens trimmed.

The general attitude among the Africans in Huambo ranges from outright hostility to guarded acceptance of the MPLA.

The most revealing evidence of the gap in confidence is that officials are only now beginning to organize political meetings in the factories and *barrios* (African suburbs). Rallies and other large public meetings are avoided.

By and large, however, the MPLA seems to have won the respect if not yet the entire confidence of the remaining Portuguese. But the few factory, shop and farm owners among them are still fearful their properties will be nationalized and wondering what fate awaits them.

"Everywhere I go, I'm asked whether the government plans to nationalize them," said a middle-echelon MPLA official. "I try to reassure them, but I myself am not sure what government policy will be."

# Official Repression Reported To Be Increasing in Romania

By Malcolm W. Browne

BUCHAREST, May 31 (NYT).—Official repression in Romania has increased markedly during the last year, despite humanitarian agreements reached last year by European chiefs of state in Helsinki, according to Western and other observers.

Travel by Romanians, both for emigration and on short trips outside the country, has been further restricted, they say.

The increasingly repressive atmosphere here is especially sad, considering that Romania's independent foreign policy is generally enlightened and constructive, a diplomat said.

Foreign experts say that they do not know overall Romanian emigration statistics but that in qualitative terms, emigration has declined. Romanian officials refuse to give any information on the subject.

Local observers say that artistic expression is clearly more constrained than a year ago, that Western newspapers and magazines are no easier to obtain in Romania and that the Romanian Communist party seems less tolerant than ever of the slightest dissidence within the ranks.

Professed foreign friends of the Bucharest government have expressed unhappiness, furthermore, over the prospect that there will be no real relief for Romanian consumers under the new five-year plan.

"The capital-investment rate could well have been reduced from 34 per cent of the budget to 30 per cent, thus allowing richer lives for private citizens," an expert asserted.

Romania's access to most-favored-nation trading status and large credits in the United States is dependent partly on whether Romania allows Jews wishing to emigrate to leave in acceptable numbers.

While the rate at which Jews have emigrated from Romania has apparently declined in the last year, observers are not sure how much of the decline has resulted from tighter government restrictions.

"Compared with the Jewish communities in other Soviet-bloc nations, the 80,000 or so Jews in Romania are far better off," an expert said. "They are certainly better off than either the Hungarian or German minorities in Romania.

"At the same time, those who apply to emigrate to Israel or other countries still face terrible uncertainty, social problems and loss of their occupations here. They lose their jobs, their children face problems at school. They are harassed in many ways.

"But, in fairness, it is probably no worse for Jews wishing to leave than for any other Romanians."

Romanian leaders vehemently deny discrimination against any of the nation's minority groups, including the Hungarians, who make up 8.5 per cent of the population of 21.3 million, and the Germans, who represent 2 per cent.

A foreign diplomat said:

"I think it comes to this: Romania has big political problems, stuck as it is in the potentially deadly no-man's-land between the two blocs. The leadership here feels it has to keep a tight rein at home, although there probably are not very many political prisoners per se.

"But by its own lights, it's fair. All Romanians lead hard lives under a repressive government, regardless of race, creed or national origin."

## Benelux to Change Clock

BRUSSELS, May 31 (Reuters).—The Benelux countries have decided to adopt daylight saving time next year.

# *E. Timor Asks Annexation By Indonesia*

## Integration Is Sought By Popular Assembly

*From Wire Dispatches*

DILI, East Timor, May 31.—The Provisional Government of East Timor today convened a special Popular Assembly which voted unanimously to seek immediate integration with Indonesia.

The assembly of 28 "people's representatives" and 10 appointed members approved a resolution asking that the former Portuguese colony become Indonesia's 27th state.

The delegates also condemned Portuguese colonialism and its earlier failure to allow self-determination for the territory's 600,000 inhabitants.

Francisco Lopez da Cruz, deputy chief executive of East Timor, told reporters following the assembly session: "The Popular Assembly has unanimously approved the integration of East Timor with the Indonesian Republic. A special delegation will fly to Jakarta soon to submit the results of the assembly to the Indonesian government."

**Indonesian Planning**

Indonesia's parliament is expected to approve the request for integration when it convenes in the summer.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik has said that President Suharto will announce integration in an address on the eve of Indonesia's independence day, Aug. 15.

Civil war broke out in East Timor in August. But East Timor now is under the control of pro-Indonesian forces which launched a major offensive in December. Only a few small pockets of Fretilin guerrillas, a revolutionary group favoring an independent East Timor, are left in the mountains.

While the assembly met, more than 5,000 Timorese gathered outside the building chanting, "Long live President Suharto [of Indonesia] and long live integration with Indonesia."

They carried banners and posters and marched along the route to Dili airport to welcome foreign diplomats and journalists invited to the Popular Assembly session by the East Timor government.

No Indonesian soldiers or military equipment were in sight. United Nations resolutions have called for the withdrawal of Indonesian forces from East Timor, which shares Timor Island with Indonesia. Indonesia has replied that only Indonesian volunteers fought in East Timor.

Most of the shops and houses along the main road seemed freshly painted. Only a few still were marked with bullet holes.

Diplomats at the assembly's session came from India, Iran, Nigeria, Thailand, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia and New Zealand.

# Russia Promises Further Military Aid to Angolans

MOSCOW, May 31 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has promised to give Angola further military assistance. Tass news agency said today, but did not specify what kind.

Tass issued a summary of a Soviet-Angolan communiqué following a visit to the Soviet Union by Angolan Premier Lopo do Nascimento.

The communiqué outlined areas of aid and cooperation, including Soviet assistance for Angola's economy, education and public health.

"An understanding was reached on certain measures aimed at giving Angola assistance in consolidating its defensive capacity," Tass said. "The U.S.S.R. believes it is the duty of all freedom-loving people to give support and assistance to Angola."

Although the "certain measures" were not defined, the reference was taken as a possible gift of military equipment to the Angolan Army. The country now depends heavily on Cuban troops and equipment, which are beginning to be withdrawn from the country.

## *Marcos, in Moscow, Confers on Relations*

MOSCOW, May 31 (AP).—Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos arrived here today and began holding discussions on the opening of diplomatic relations, Tass reported.

Mr. Marcos talked "in a friendly and businesslike manner" with Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko about bilateral relations that would be founded on "the principles of peaceful coexistence," the Soviet news agency added.

## Hanoi Allows Flights

NEW DELHI, May 31 (Reuters).—Air India announced last week that it had become the first international airline to be allowed to fly through Vietnamese airspace on its India-Japan route.



United Press International.

Martha and John Mitchell arriving for a State Department dinner in June, 1970, when he was the attorney general of the United States. They were separated in 1973.

Watergate Wrecked Marriage

# *Martha Mitchell, 57, Dies; Nixon Campaign Chief's Wife*

NEW YORK, May 31 (UPI).—Martha Mitchell, 57, the outspoken wife of former President Richard Nixon's attorney general and his campaign chief in the Watergate years, died today of cancer.

Neither her estranged husband, John Mitchell, nor her daughter, Marty, 14, were with her when she died in Memorial Sloan-Kettering Hospital of multiple myeloma, a form of bone cancer.

Mrs. Mitchell was reared as a Southern socialite, became a New York City high society figure and an uninhibited Washington hostess as the wife of one of the most powerful figures in the Nixon administration. Watergate destroyed her husband's career and their marriage.

**Alimony Dispute**

A few weeks ago, Mrs. Mitchell's attorney described her as "desperately ill, without funds and without friends" in an alimony dispute with Mr. Mitchell.

A judge ordered Mr. Mitchell to pay $36,000 in back support payments unless he could prove he could not afford it. The Mitchells were legally separated in 1973.

"No family was with her," Walter Anderson, a hospital official, said. Mr. Mitchell had been notified of her critical condition, he said. He said her hospital physician, Dr. Karl Mayer, who had been treating her since January, was at her side.

A native of Pine Bluff, Ark., Mrs. Mitchell was married first to Clyde Jennings whom she met in 1946. They had a son, Jay.

She met Mr. Mitchell when he was a New York City lawyer handling municipal bonds. They divorced their spouses and married in 1957.

Ironically, Mr. Nixon first encouraged her public barbs.

In 1969, at the behest of the White House, she appeared in a television interview and called anti-war demonstrators "liberal Communist revolutionaries."

She was then besieged for interviews and became a celebrity. She was often derided behind her back by the powerful, but she could not be ignored when she said Sen. William Fulbright "should be crucified" for his anti-war politics and "the Supreme Court should be abolished."

She may be best remembered, however, for her telephone calls to reporters about the Nixon administration.

In one call in June, 1972, she accused a security guard of manhandling and drugging her and holding her prisoner at a villa in Newport Beach, near Mr. Nixon's California home, to keep



UPI.

Martha Mitchell

her from speaking out on Watergate.

In May, 1973, she tracked a reporter to a small hotel in Madison, Wis., and told him: "Nixon should resign. He has lost his credibility in the country and in the Republican party. I think he has let the country down."

She was the first to call for Mr. Nixon's resignation.

**Mitchell Comment**

When Mr. Mitchell was sentenced in the Watergate cover-up, he said: "It could have been a hell of a lot worse. They could have sentenced me to spend the rest of my life with Martha Mitchell."

Her family life crumbled with estrangement from her husband and daughter, who left with her father and refused to see her.

# *EEC Session Set On Assembly Vote*

BRUSSELS, May 31 (AP).—Foreign ministers from the countries of the European Economic Community today scheduled a special meeting June 12 in Luxembourg to seek agreement on the first elections for a European parliament in 1978.

Agreement was impossible today, in part because of the absence of key ministers. British Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland was absent, Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany was not expected to show up and it was not certain when Jean Sauvagnargues, the French foreign minister, would arrive.

The ministers were reported anxious to reach a decision on the issue before the June 20 Italian general election. The main problem has been how to share out seats in a European parliament chosen by popular vote.

# Ex-Union Aide Jailed by Bonn

STUTTGART, May 31 (UPI).—A West German court today sentenced Hans Paltermeier, a former official of the country's second strongest trade union, to two years in prison for spying for East Germany.

The court found Paltermeier, an executive member of the Public Services, Transport and Communications Union, guilty of passing on important information on West German trade unions to an East German spy, whom he met 19 times.

The judge said that Paltermeier had conceded having had contacts with the agent from 1969 to 1974. But the accused said, "I have a clear conscience toward West Germany, my union and my family."

# *Custer's Town Visited by Indians Still on Warpath*

NEW RUMLEY, Ohio, May 31 (AP).—The Indians defeated Gen. George Custer nearly 100 years ago at Little Big Horn in Montana and yesterday they came to his birthplace to show their continuing contempt for him.

They assembled in Custer's hometown to pray and show dislike for a statue of the general erected by the Ohio Historical Society.

"This man is like Hitler to us," said Chamuzza Indian Bob Hosick, who heads the North American Indian Cultural Center at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. "Regardless of our tribes, we hate him."

The Indians hated the Civil War hero and Indian fighter enough to throw urine on his statue—much to the displeasure of citizens of this town of 150 inhabitants.

But for the most part, the protest was peaceful.

Six of the 50 or so Indians and part-Indians prayed, built fires and erected a makeshift teepee for use as a ritual sweating lodge.

"The sweating ritual is a means of purification," said Indian Harlie Joe. He said Custer's birth "desecrated the entire area around here."

The urine-splashing episode occurred at noon.

"It was urine from many Indian tribes," said Milton Fletcher, also known as Red Fox, of Hartville, Ohio. He said they "wanted to get the word across of our contempt for Custer."

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# *Argentine Leftists Seize Labor Chief*

BUENOS AIRES, May 31 (Reuters).—Leftist guerrillas have kidnapped a colonel who is the chief of Argentina's General Confederation of Labor (CGT), the army's General Command said early today.

Col. Juan Alberto Pita was driving home last night when several armed men stopped his car near La Plata, 55 kilometers south of here, and abducted him, a communiqué said. It did not say which leftist group was involved.

Col. Pita took charge of the CGT last month after the military overthrew President Isabel Peron in a bloodless coup.

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## Obituaries

# Jacques Monod, Biochemist, Shared '65 Nobel in Medicine

PARIS, May 31 (IHT).—Jacques Monod, 65, director of France's Pasteur Institute and a pioneering molecular biochemist who won the Nobel Prize in 1965, died today.

Mr. Monod died at his home in Cannes, the Pasteur Institute said. He shared the Nobel Prize in medicine and physiology with two colleagues at the Pasteur Institute, microbiologist André Lwoff and cellular geneticist François Jacob, for their discoveries about the biology of cells.

They conceived the cellular theory, a big step toward explaining the phenomenon of life, in 1940 in German-occupied Paris. Mr. Monod had gone to see Mr. Lwoff to discuss observations he had made during experiments on growing bacteria.

**Bacteria Feed**

He knew that some bacteria demanded specific sugars before they would multiply freely. But to his amazement he had found that when these bacteria were fed with combinations of two sugars, they would consume the preferred sugar first, then the second.

Mr. Lwoff suggested that it might be a case of "enzymatic adaptation."

"Never heard of it," replied Mr. Monod. He went on to devote his life to studying the phenomenon.

He worked out a theory that a bacterium devours a second sugar after finishing its preferred sugar because it always possesses genetic equipment needed to manufacture the enzym with which to digest the new sugar.

This was a radical theory which contradicted previous beliefs that the cell functioned according to mass-action laws of physics and chemistry. Mr. Monod also made it clear that the cell was an infinitely complicated but orderly mechanism.

The work of the Pasteur Institute scientists—carried out with little help from the French government in what Mr. Monod once described as "a small, sordid and stuffy attic"—opened the door to today's revolution in genetics.

Their theories led to an understanding of the functioning of genes and the regulatory mechanisms of cells. These regulatory mechanisms keep the cell informed at all times of what is going on inside and outside the cell body so that the cell can adjust its functions according to its needs.

The work carried implications for the control of heredity and disease, in particular cancer.

Mr. Monod was born in Paris, the son of a French artist and an American mother from Milwaukee.

He fought in the Resistance during World War II, winning the French Croix de Guerre and the U.S. Bronze Star for bravery.

In 1968, he refused an honorary degree from Madrid University in sympathy with efforts by Spanish students and teachers to obtain greater academic freedom.

In 1971, he wrote a book, entitled "Le Hasard et la Nécessité" (Chance and Necessity), that became a surprise best-seller. In it, he argued that recent discoveries about basic organic matter demonstrate that all forms of life are the product of pure chance—through unpredictable mutation—and of necessity, or Darwinian selection. These discoveries make it impossible, he said, to accept any system, religious or materialist, that assumes a master plan of creation.



AP.

Jacques Monod

## Max Carey

MIAMI BEACH, May 31 (AP).—Max Carey, 86, a Hall of Fame baseball player who was best known for his base-stealing ability, died yesterday after a long illness.

Mr. Carey, an outfielder who played 16 1/2 seasons for the Pittsburgh Pirates and three for the Brooklyn Dodgers, had held the National League record for career stolen bases (738) until that mark was broken by Maury Wills. Lou Brock later broke Mr. Wills's mark.

In 1922, Mr. Carey attempted 53 steals and was successful 51 times. He had a lifetime batting average of .285. His best season was in 1925 when he batted .343 for the Pirates. In the 1925 World Series, he batted .458 as the Pirates defeated the Washington Senators.

He also managed the Dodgers in 1932-33.

## Gen. Paul Bailly

PARIS, May 31 (AP).—Air Force Gen. Paul Bailly, 73, who commanded Free French bombers based in Britain during World War II, was killed in an automobile accident today.

Gen. Bailly commanded allied forces in Central Europe in 1953 and was named French Air Force inspector general in 1955. He retired in 1959.

## Emigrant Jews Stage Rome Hunger Strike

ROME, May 31 (Reuters).—Thirty Soviet Jewish emigrants today began a hunger strike here to back their demands for entry permits to the United States.

They are part of a group of 450 Jews who first settled in Israel after leaving the Soviet Union but later came here in hope of going on to the United States. U.S. officials said that, because they had first settled in Israel, they could not be considered refugees.

## Staying Near Louvre

PARIS, May 31 (UPI).—A 27-year-old Frenchman who threatened tourists with a knife fled in his car and was killed by pursuing police in a gunfight near the Louvre last weekend.

# Makarios Rebuffs Proposals by Turkish Cypriots

NICOSIA, May 31 (UPI).—President Makarios yesterday rejected as "totally unreasonable and completely unacceptable" the latest Turkish-Cypriot proposals for settlement of the Cyprus problem.

His statement was made only hours after Greece's official news agency quoted diplomatic sources in Athens as saying that the proposals should be welcome because they "open the possibility for substantive negotiations and thus create some hopes."

Turkish-Cypriot leaders in a letter last week suggested new talks with the Greek Cypriot on the future border line between autonomous states in a federated Cyprus.

The Turkish Cypriots said the Greek and Turkish regions in Cyprus should be "homogenous both demographically and geographically."

Speaking to a crowd of about 5,000 persons gathered outside a church in the village of Kilani, southwest of Nicosia, Archbishop Makarios yesterday accused Turkey of following "a negative and unreasonable attitude which undermines efforts to restart the stalled intercommunal talks."

"The latest letter by the Turkish-Cypriot negotiator . . . does not contain any positive element," he said. "On the contrary it constitutes a setback and annihilates any degree of optimism."

# Arab Dissidents In Israel Reject Cooperation Plea

NAZARETH, Israel, May 31 (UPI).—Leaders of dissident elements in Israel's Arab population of 500,000 rejected last week Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's plea to turn over a "new leaf" in their relations with the Jewish state and vowed to continue their fight against government policies.

The Communist-backed Committee for the Protection of Arab Lands voted to send representatives to Europe to seek international support for its demands that the government rescind plans to requisition Arab-owned lands in the Galilee District.

The committee also resolved to appeal the expropriation plans to the Supreme Court and ask it to order an investigation into the death of six Arabs in clashes with Israeli troops during an Arab general strike March 30.

Mr. Rabin last week rejected Arab pleas for an inquiry commission. He cited government resolutions designed to speed the economic and social integration of Israel's Arabs and urged their leaders to turn over a new leaf in relations with the government.

**Guerrilla Ring Broken**

JERUSALEM, May 31 (UPI).—Authorities have smashed a large Arab guerrilla ring which operated in East Jerusalem and four other communities on the occupied West Bank of Jordan, military sources announced. They said that at least 20 Arabs were accused of carrying out sabotage attacks.

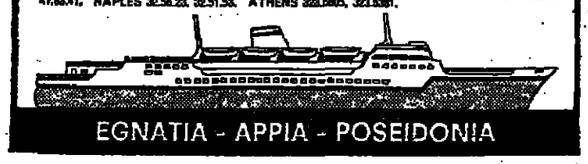
# *Angry Travelers Impound U.S. Jet*

JACKSON, Miss., May 31 (AP).—Passengers of a chartered airliner, angered by delays in a flight from London, went to court and had the World Airways DC-8 jet impounded here.

A number of the flight's 248 passengers acted yesterday, soon after they landed, complaining in court that they were caught in the middle of a labor dispute that stretched their London-to-Jackson trip to nearly 24 hours. The passengers said they would seek damages of $1,000 each.

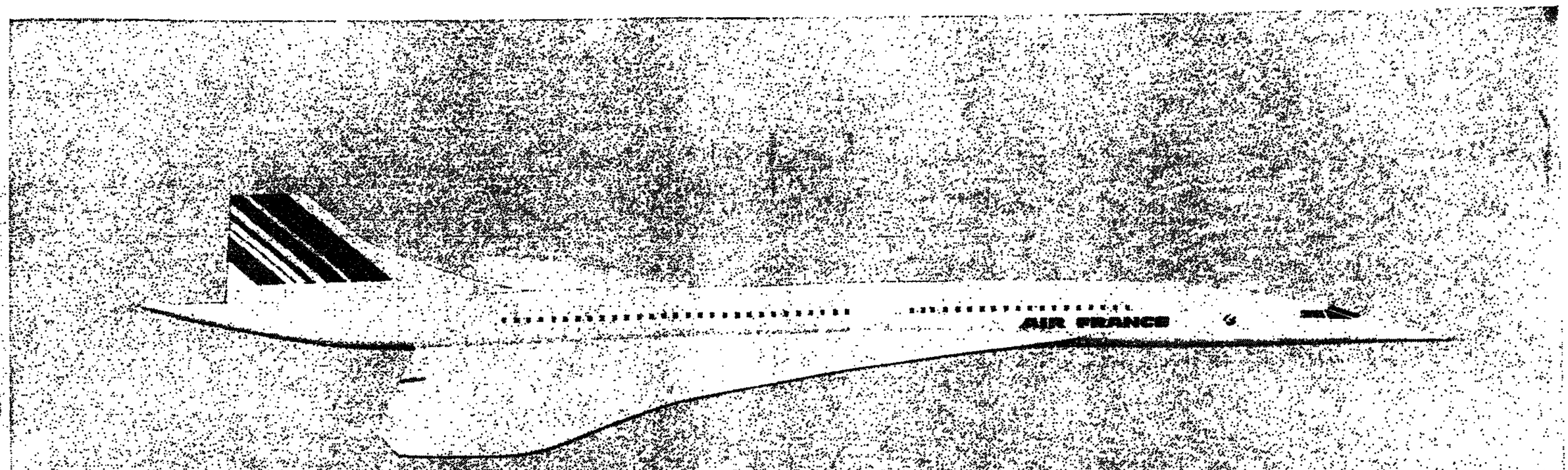
The labor dispute was connected with a four-day-old strike by 750 union members against World Airways. The passengers, mostly from Mississippi, were on a nine-day visit to England when the strike began.

3. Your sister's laughter.
(A good reason to call home.)
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FOR MORE DETAILS CALL: LONDON 499.0876, 629 6961. PARIS 742.22.84, 073.40.88. MUNICH 225.196. FRANKFURT 284.598. ZURICH 238.750, 237.771. BERN 25.08.44, 22.52.54. GENEVA 36.60.00, 28.02.10. MILAN 29.65.44, 86.08.51. BRUXELLES 52.87.652. ROME 47.40.141, 47.80.41. NAPLES 32.56.23, 32.51.53. ATHENS 323.0803, 323.8381.

EGNATIA - APPIA - POSEIDONIA

هكذا من الأصل






"The arrival of the French Fleet upon the coast
of America is a great and striking event;
but the operations of it have been injured by a number
of unforeseen and unfavourable circumstances..."

George Washington
Letter to Brigadier General Thomas Nelson
Camp at the White Plains - August 20, 1778

# VIVE WASHINGTON

## May 24, 1976: 1st Paris-Washington flight by Concorde.

The opening of the Paris-Washington Concorde route will create a 3 hour, 55 minute-link between the two continents.

Human contact will be made easier, commercial contact will grow. And history will unfold as George Washington would have wished.

The Concorde will make three round trips per week. The schedule is arranged to simplify your life as much as possible. And of course, you will find perfect connections in Washington for all U.S. cities and in Paris for all European cities.

| Departure from | Arrival at |
|---|---|
| Paris 8 p.m. Wednesday, Friday, Sunday | Washington 5:55 p.m. |
| Washington 1 p.m. Thursday, Saturday, Monday | Paris 10:55 p.m. |

For reservations or more information call your travel agent or nearest Air France office.

AIR FRANCE Concorde — A new world of flying

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6—Tuesday, June 1st, 1976

# From Carlos III to Juan Carlos I

The imminent Bicentennial visit of King Juan Carlos of Spain to the United States is, like so much of even this over-exploited year of 1976, evoking history and giving emphasis to current events. For Spain was an ally of the warring British colonies in 1776; Spain was, in many ways, to affect the course of U.S. destiny; Hispanics—Puerto Ricans and Chicanos in particular, are having a growing cultural and political impact upon the United States of the present. And relations with the Spain of Juan Carlos pose as many issues as did relations with the Spain of his Borbon ancestor, Carlos III.

Spaniards often complain that their services to the 13 colonies during the Revolutionary War have gone virtually unnoticed, while those of France, and even of the Netherlands, are frequently commemorated. The answer is not far to seek: Spanish victories along the Gulf of Mexico gave the new nation a neighbor with whom frictions were frequent; Spain dominated most of the Americas to the south of the United States, most of the Pacific Coast, and fought—like George III—against rebels with whom the United States sympathized. And the climax of these frictions finally came in 1898, when Spanish rule was ended, by a fleet and army from the United States, in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

By that time few in the United States remembered that Spanish dollars had helped arm their rebels against Britain, or even that the U.S. dollar was based on the Spanish piece of eight. They may have wondered why the stock market on Wall Street continued to trade in eights, in an economy based on hundredths. But Spain had been the enemy too long to make such a link with a friendlier past possible.

Even today, the Hispanic Americans have little connection with the Spain of Juan Carlos, and not too much with the Castilian he speaks. Perhaps the gringo, the North American, has replaced the Spaniards as the symbol of oppression in many Hispanic areas—but there it is a Bolivar or a Gomez who inspires nostalgia, not a Cortez, a Pizarro or even the Bernardo de Galvez who beat the British on the Gulf and the Mississippi.

So Juan Carlos will not have the easy acceptance of a Valéry Giscard d'Estaing as the representative of an old ally. More, he is rightly regarded as the heir of Francisco Franco rather than of Carlos III—and what his administration does with that legacy is of profound importance, even to a United States which was more friendly, in recent years, to Franco than were most of his European neighbors.

Spain is moving toward democracy under Juan Carlos—slowly, too slowly, perhaps, but still moving. That offers a ray of light for a nation that is still uneasy in its relationship with the Spain that Franco formed. That the ray should come from a king has its own ironies for a land that fought against kings. But what Juan Carlos tells the people of the Americas will be listened to with care, and without too much prejudice. His visit could be a Bicentennial event that goes beyond mere ceremony.

# The U.S. and the Concorde

The first few flights of the Concorde in an dout of Dulles Airport generated a good deal of noise, both in the air and on the ground. The airplane obviously makes an awful racket, particularly as it takes off. But that is no great surprise: its owners never claimed it was quiet, only that its noise level could be brought within acceptable limits. Nor is it a surprise that the noise of protest against the flights by some Fairfax County (Va.) officials and citizens has continued unabated. They never wanted the airplane to land there, and the county is now considering legal action aimed at aborting the test authorized by Secretary of Transportation William T. Coleman jr.

Our view was—and is—that the Concorde is entitled to a full and fair test under normal operating conditions. It may be that the airplane simply cannot be flown in a manner that will make the noise its engines generate acceptable: certainly the decibels recorded on the noise meters during the first few flights indicate that this is highly possible. On the other hand, many of the reports from residents living under the flight paths suggest that the Concorde's noise, by comparison with the noise of other aircraft, is not exceptionally objectionable, despite what the numbers on the noise meters say about it. Frankly, we are less interested in how much noise the Concorde makes as it passes over empty fields—where some of the noise meters are set up—than how much it makes over inhabited areas. It is, after all, the impact of the sound on people that counts.

In any event, we think it is reasonable to wait for much more information before making a judgment about the acceptability of the Concorde. For one thing, we have no reason to doubt that Secretary Coleman will make good on his promise to cancel the landing rights granted to Air France and British Airways if the Concorde's noise level turns out to be intolerable during the test period. For another, it would seem to us that there is very little possibility that Fairfax County can win a court case to bar the Concorde. The airplane is engaged in international commerce, over which the county has no jurisdiction, and is landing at a federal installation. So while we can appreciate and sympathize with the anxiety of county residents and officials, we would urge them, in a year when the county professes to be financially hard-pressed, to find better ways to spend their money than on a court action they have only a slim chance of winning. Later, when there are more—and more persuasive—noise readings, they may have a much better possibility of winning their case by pressing it with Secretary Coleman rather than in the courts.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

# Progress for Angola

The withdrawal of 200 Cuban soldiers a week from Angola, as promised by Fidel Castro, will contribute to badly needed stability in southern Africa and relieve fears of great-power conflict there; but the contribution will be far greater if Castro is serious in his additional promise to keep Cuban troops out of "liberation" movements elsewhere in Africa and Latin America.

Even African governments that welcomed Havana's massive intervention on the side of the popular movement in Angola's civil war were uneasy about the continued presence of some 14,000 Cuban soldiers in that country. And even Africans who refused to view the Angolan conflict in a cold-war context feared that the Cubans might become permanent instruments of Soviet African policy.

Apart from their military role, Cubans are now performing jobs essential for the revival of Angola's economic structure that were vacated by the Portuguese. It is obvious that President Agostinho Neto expects close cooperation with Cuba at many levels for a long time. No other government can validly object to this so long as it does not involve a massive military presence that might dilute Angola's independence or threaten its neighbors.

The United States can hardly be expected to be enthusiastic about the kind of Socialist state Neto envisions. Yet he has given frequent indications that he wishes good relations with the United States. It is conceivable that Angola will be a more open society if it can have normal links with the West and thus lessen its dependence for economic aid on the Soviet bloc and Cuba.

In these circumstances, it would be shortsighted if the United States were to bar Angola from UN membership until the last Cuban soldier departed from Luanda or even to delay indefinitely the opening of relations with Neto's government.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### The Chinese Philosophy

China preaches a new morality of power. It denounces the two superpowers indiscriminately (though with individual nuances), classifying itself as a nation that will remain in the development stage for a long time to come and laying no claim to the achievement of its own superpower status. Its declared policy is one of self-sufficiency and nonintervention. But Peking uses the term "nonintervention" in its "revolutionary" sense; this accords socialist or proletarian solidarity overriding weight, so that aid to a "repressed people" fighting for its "socialist achievements" or "freedom" is outside the intervention classification and is not only permitted but imperative. There is little distinction here from the Brezhnev doctrine used to justify Soviet subjection of Eastern Europe. Peking claims a difference, in that it denies any imperialistic ambitions. But bearing in mind the way dialectics can stretch terminology and find the interpretations it requires, what prospects this morality holds out for the future!

*—From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).*

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 1, 1901.

WASHINGTON.—Now that the settlement of the Chinese difficulty is assured by the withdrawal of German troops, it becomes clear that a similar solution could have been obtained long ago had Russia's advice been followed. Russia has long wanted foreign troops out of China, and only one of the Powers supported her—the United States. This agreement in aims strengthens the ties between the two states.

### Fifty Years Ago

June 1, 1926.

NEW YORK.—Beginning with this morning's issue The New York Herald Tribune appears for the first time with that title as the permanent heading of the newspaper, replacing the temporary arrangement used since the combination of the New York Herald and the New York Tribune. The names of the two papers, which previously appeared separately, have been arranged into a unified design expressing the complete fusion.




*'Hey, Ronnie—What're You Doing With My Foot in Your Mouth?'*

# In Search of Carter

By Anthony Lewis

CINCINNATI—Deep inside, what moves Jimmy Carter? The question obviously troubles some thoughtful people. They worry about this outsider who has become the likely Democratic nominee. They wonder about his principles—not his views on this issue or that but his basic beliefs.

He is so calm and detached, most of the time, that one has no sense of glimpsing the inner man. But I thought something was revealed here the other day, when Carter spoke to the annual convention of the Ohio AFL-CIO. It was a hostile audience, and he knew it, but he chose to deliver an ambitious new text.

"I have a vision of a new America . . ." he said. "I see an America that has turned her back on scandal and corruption and official cynicism . . . I see a government that does not spy on its citizens, that respects your dignity and your privacy and your right to be let alone . . . I see an American foreign policy that is as consistent and generous as the American people."

### Different Rhetoric

A long series of "I see an America" echoed Dr. Martin Luther King's "I have a dream," but the rhetoric was not delivered in Dr. King's uplifting rhythms. Carter's voice was soft, his delivery almost flat, but he conveyed an unmistakable toughness, a determination. The same was true when, in another part of the speech, he took on those he called his critics.

"They want to preserve the status quo," he said—"to preserve politics as usual, to maintain at all costs their own entrenched, unresponsive, bankrupt, irresponsible political power. They know I do not believe in business as usual or politics as usual, or a blind acceptance of the status quo."

In his words and tone it was easy to sense his ambition. But there was something deeper, I thought: Jimmy Carter really does see himself fighting entrenched power, the status quo. He resents privilege, official arrogance, unfairness. He thinks of himself as one of the outsiders, those without power in society.

In short, he is an authentic modern voice of that old U.S. strain, populism.

That basic outlook explains many things in Carter's campaign. He talks often about the right of people on welfare to be accorded respect. In his main foreign policy speech he dwelt on human rights and racial justice.

### Victims of Abuse

Just about every day he mentions CIA and FBI abuses and the war in Cambodia. I doubt that there are easy votes in those subjects. I think he mentions them because he instinctively identifies with the victims of official abuse, the poor, the disadvantaged.

Populism sounds more natural to Northern liberals in the accents of a Hubert Humphrey. In fact, it has a long history in the South, but one too often marked by rabble-rousing and racism. That may help to explain Northern suspicions. But there has always been something better in the South, waiting to find expression.

Listening to Jimmy Carter in Cincinnati, I suddenly thought of the greatest Southerner of our century, Hugo L. Black was a Southern populist in the most profound sense, really connecting back to Jefferson. But it took a long time for people to understand that—to understand the steel in his soft voice.

Justice Black was much feared in the North when he moved from the Senate to the Supreme Court. Then, as he demonstrated his extraordinary commitment to the Constitution, Southern politicians denounced him as a renegade. But he always remained a man of the South.

At the end of his life he would still say privately that Northern prejudice played a part in antagonism toward some Southern judge or politician.

In a conversation after the Cincinnati speech I asked Carter whether he had had any particular feeling about Justice Black.

"We felt a kinship with him," Carter said. "From the beginning of the civil rights debate there were some in the South who had an appreciation for Southerners like Estes Kefauver and Justice Black and Harry Truman—he was from a Border state.

"It's hard for people to understand the South, even people who live there. Our leaders in the 1950s and '60s were from the elite. We didn't have one man, one vote. Blacks couldn't vote, and even in the white population there was almost an inherent domination by the powerful. When Dr. King came along, a lot of white Southerners began to realize that there was a new freedom available for them, too."

It is understandable if people feel uneasy about Jimmy Carter as something new in their political experience. But some of the doubts seem to me to reflect unreasoning suspicion.

There is, for example, the sly suggestion that Carter is like Richard Nixon. It would be hard to imagine a more contemptibly unfair comparison. Jimmy Carter is the opposite of insecure or rootless. He cares about the powerless in society—genuinely. I am convinced—because he knows who he is himself.

# Crucial Passage Seen For the Palestinians

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON.—The Palestinian movement seems to me to be in a crucial passage from which, if it emerges, the Palestinian question could conceivably be solved in what would probably be the best possible way.

Two things are happening. First, the movement is being brutally cut down to size in Lebanon, which is the only remaining place in the Arab world where it still had something of an autonomous existence. The civil war there has given Syria the chance to do by arms in Lebanon what Egypt and Syria did by politics and police on their own soil after 1967 and what Jordan did by blood in 1970: Get the PLO.

One has only to listen to Palestinians screaming about "the crimes being committed by the Damascus rulers against the Palestinian cause in the service of imperialism and Zionist aims" to realize that the Palestine Liberation Organization is being destroyed as a would-be independent actor on the Arab stage.

### Simple Reason

The reason is simple. No more than Egypt and Jordan does Syria want its own national aims focused now on achievement of an American-directed general Mideast settlement, undercut by the Palestinians' vain and unattainable quest to wipe the Zionist state off the political map. Even Israeli Prime Minister Rabin, by the way, seems to sense this: Some Israelis consider him soft on Syria!

Not by a long shot is the PLO the only villain in the Lebanese piece. Still, the PLO must accept the lion's share of the blame for the cruel meat-mincer—Christian rightists on one side, the Syrian Army and its (Palestinian) puppets on the other—in which it is being chewed up in Lebanon.

For years PLO leaders have temporized, hoping against history and reality to de-Zionize that relatively small part of historic Palestine that is the modern state of Israel. They have not had the courage or vision to tell their own people, soon enough or specifically enough, of the compromises they would eventually have to make.

True, Yassir Arafat, murmuring behind his hand, has persuaded some of his Western listeners that he would accept, temporarily at least, if handed to him on a platter, a West Bank-Gaza state. Perhaps he would. Arafat seems also to have believed that international propaganda triumphs would somehow compensate for his own inability to tame the Palestinian tiger.

But as Syria mops up in Lebanon, as it is bound to do, then the PLO will have lost the one "state within a state" that it used for mounting terror raids on Israel and for maintaining a political apparatus. The PLO will then be a Syrian tool and the focus will shift to the West Bank.

On the West Bank, of course, the political consciousness of Palestinians is finally becoming evident. It took nine years for the locals, who supposedly were aching with hatred for the "cruel" Israeli occupiers, to start throwing a few rocks at them. By an accident, the Israelis scheduled local elections that gave West Bankers the opportunity to turn out the accommodationist "notables" and to install Palestinian nationalists instead. Arab democracy is alive and well—in the areas controlled by Israel.

But one would not want to make too much of this West Bank Palestinian consciousness. By itself it is a relatively new and flabby phenomenon incapable of achieving its own aims against local Israeli power.

The difference is that other nations, including not only Israel's Arab neighbors but the United States, are now for the first time in rough agreement that the Palestinian question must be disposed of by giving the Palestinians a ramp state of their own—something to occupy them and to limit them to.

Let us be frank: It is not the overwhelming justice of the Palestinian cause—Lithuania, say, has a much better case—that makes it seem so necessary to the world that a 21st Arab state be set up for a group of people who call the claim for a single Jewish state "racism." It is the overwhelming power of the Palestinians' supporters.

The Arab states have shown their willingness to get the Palestinian tar baby off their back by the way they have treated the PLO. They have better things to do, such as get rich or strive for development, than to continue to let their psyches and societies be dominated by the alibi for adolescence that the Palestinian issue has been for most of them for years.

The interest and awareness of the United States are converging on the same decision to set up a Palestinian state. I think—regardless of what party or president takes office next January. This is being anticipated—not without dire misgivings—by intelligent Israelis. They have about a year to get ready for the push.

They will put up a huge fuss. Their UN counterblast last week against U.S. criticism of their West Bank settlements is a taste of what is to come. If I were an Israeli, I would certainly put up a fuss—out of genuine alarm and for bargaining purposes, too.

The Israelis have an absolute right to insist that any Palestinian state—whether it be, as some Arabs now fear, a Jordanian creature or whatever—emerge from direct negotiations with themselves. No such negotiations are conceivable with a Palestinian entity that does not explicitly accept Israel's sovereign right to exist. Let the Palestinians sing to themselves their ballads about a "secular democratic state". They must sign on the dotted line.

The Israelis also are absolutely right to insist on strong security arrangements. The savagery in which Palestinians have participated in Lebanon is only the latest powerful argument for such. For every one Arab demonstrator killed by a wayward Israeli bullet on the West Bank, after all, perhaps 2,000—yes, 2,000—Arabs have been slaughtered by fellow Arabs in Lebanon.

U.S. officials and various U.S. citizens, even journalists, have been very bold in recent months in telling the Israelis what they must do for a settlement. This is good. Americans have got to be equally bold—evenhanded, if you will—in telling the Arabs, especially the Palestinians, what they must do.

When they address the Israelis on these matters, the President and the secretary of state should not just issue vague assurances and hints of pressure to come. They should start offering specific promises of what political concessions the United States will ask the Arabs to yield in return for territory. That is how to help insure that the current Palestinian passage will end in a way acceptable to responsible Palestinians and Israelis alike.

# Wayne Hays—No Shattered Myths

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON.—Say what you will about Rep. Wayne Hays, D-Ohio, he has never pretended to be what he isn't. Nature did not design him as a gentleman, and he has respected nature's sense of limits. Beneath his forbidding exterior is a forbidding interior. In the House of Representatives, where his strength is the strength of 10, his razor tongue is supplemented by the power to dispense parking places, office space and other comforts under his control as chairman of the House Administration Committee.

Let it not be said that his comportment will shatter the U.S. belief that elected officials are the flower of U.S. manhood. Americans long since concluded that politicians have many vices (and some virtues) on which hypocrisy is an improvement.

Americans have been so relentlessly tutored in cynicism by their politicians that they will not fret about the possibility that Hays does not set an elevating example for the nation's youth. Indeed, some Americans will welcome the Hays contretemps the way columnist Murray Kempton welcomed the elevation of Sonny Liston, a strikingly unrehabilitated ex-convict, to the heavyweight championship:

"He . . . can, if he is as true to his essential character as he shows every sign of continuing, be a heavyweight champion who will be the discredit his profession has needed all these years . . . He will help us grow up further if he destroys the illusion that a man whose trade it is to beat another man senseless for money represents an image which at all costs must be kept pure for American youth."

### In the Eye

Lying is the homage certain politicians pay to what they are afraid may remain of society's capacity for disgust. So Hays devoted a Sabbath to sprinting from one television station to another, devoutly looking network audiences in the eye and lying, vehemently if briefly. Of his mistress, he said, "I never had a relationship" with her.

Soon he noticed that he was getting the worst of a monologue. So he tried the normal secondary tactic, just enough truth to give truth-telling a bad name. He said, yes, she was his mistress, and he apologized for "not presenting all"—a nice touch that—"the facts." Then, as Spiro Agnew did when the "post-Watergate morality" began to chafe, Hays demanded a House investigation. Throwing himself on the mercy of his colleagues was not a high-risk strategy.

The quality of their mercy is not strained.

Recently Jerry Landauer of the Wall Street Journal discovered in published records of the House a rich lode of evidence that some congressmen have been filing false claims for travel expense reimbursement. Some of the trips may have been fictions. Others were made by air, but the lawmakers filed for the more lucrative 20-cents-per-mile reimbursement for automobile travel.

When in the shadow of Capitol Hill a black teen-ager illegally lays his hands on rather less money than the congressmen are grasping for, it is called grand larceny. Grasping by congressmen evidently is considered petty larceny, forgivable in proportion to the men involved.

### Dutiful Liberals

The response in the House to Landauer's reporting has been a gently reproving letter reminding congressmen that they should not fib, and inviting them to return any money taken under false pretenses. The letter was from the chairman of the Administration Committee, Wayne Hays.

Most Americans are dutiful liberals now, in the sense that they believe that what consenting adults, including public figures, do behind closed doors and drawn shades is not public business, if it is not done at public expense. This is sensible if, but only if, facets of personality can be hermetically sealed from each other. It is not sensible if, I believe, the arrogance and capriciousness of a public figure in the conduct of public business may be related to a long habit of ignoring society's standards of honorable behavior in private matters.

However that may be, it is apparent that any further investigation will treat the Hays affair as an appropriations question. It will be about whether Hays's mistress was truthful when she said she was paid $14,000 a year for sex, and did no work during office hours. Evidently the public issue raised by the Hays affair is: Does she, or doesn't she, type?

## Letters

### Bonn's Role

Bernard Weinraub, in "Old Fear of Germany Lingers On" (IHT, May 18), vividly illustrates sentiments still widely prevailing over 30 years after the end of WW II. The time has not yet come to put to rest, with all the other pages of human misery, the countless tragedies of already a generation ago. . .

Nothing may, however, silence an ever clearer call to marshal all forces in their widely differing degrees of willingness to confront history's present challenge, quite as threatening as the last one. Only mutual trust can strengthen Western Europe. Mr. Weinraub's statements, of which I believe one may be questioned, are of but small help, if any.

Where would Gen. Haig be, how free would Western Europe be without the armies—again excellent—of the German Federal Republic? The answer may not please everyone, but it is easily perceived.

The cruel lessons the past has taught West European nation-states will have been in vain, unless we all feel we are writing a liberating chapter with new hope.

COUNT OBERNDORFF.
The Hague.

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هكذا من الأصل



# —No More Kid Gloves for Wives of Presidential Hopefuls—

Judy Klemesrud

ORK (NYT).—There was
ne, as recent as 1968,
anybody wanted to know
presidential candidate's
her favorite recipes, her
whether she bought her
off the rack, and the
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he senator from Wash-
"We all discuss cerebral
n fact I've only gotten
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ipe request came to

k it's all because of
and the women's
," she went on. "Water-
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gy now than when all
as drink tea and shake
h the ladies."

es, however, have mixed



Nancy Reagan
*. . . private life.*



Helen Jackson
*. . . self-confident.*



Cornelia Wallace
*. . . shocked.*

feelings when it comes to Betty Ford's frankness and its effect on the campaign.

"I admire Betty," said Ella Udall, 47, the husky-voiced nonsense wife of the Arizona representative who is known as Tiger to friends and foes. "She opened the door for the first lady to be candid and honest, and the American people are looking for honesty."

But as Bethine Church, 52-year-old wife of the Idaho senator, sees it, "Candor for candor's sake is not all that great. I think some things are private, such as family things about your children. But I'm not for privacy on things that matter, such as inflation and the way we treat our older people."

Perhaps the major victim of the current campaign's new candor has been Cornelia Wallace, wife of the Alabama governor, who has said she was surprised and shocked that reporters and others were constantly asking her about her sex life with the governor, who has been paralyzed and in a wheelchair since an attempt on his life in 1972.

**Church**

"I really don't know why they're doing it," she said. "Why don't they ask me how many Sundays I go to church in a month?" The answer to that question, she said, is "just about every Sunday."

Once a tireless and gregarious campaigner, the 37-year-old Mrs. Wallace said the biggest difference for her between the 1972 and 1976 campaigns was that she had lost her "enthusiasm" for the current campaign. She attributed this to the intimate questions she has been asked, her constant fears that someone might try again to take her husband's life, and her husband's poor showings in the primary elections.

"It was more fun when I was a child, honey," she said, sipping a Coca-Cola. "I had a lot of fun when my uncle ('Big Jim' Folsom) was governor of Alabama."

To Rosalynn Carter, the shy, slender, 49-year-old wife of the former Georgia governor, the "Betty Ford question" of the campaign has often been about the Carters' 8-year-old daughter, Amy, born exactly nine months after the Carters went on a retreat to heal the wounds of her husband's first-time-around gubernatorial defeat.

***Abortion***

Mrs. Carter is personally opposed to abortion, although she is against a constitutional amendment that would make abortion illegal.

"Amy was a planned child," Mrs. Carter said, "and having her was a great experience. Our three sons were growing up and Jimmy had lost the governorship, and we just decided to have a baby. I didn't even think of the risks of mongolism because of my being an older mother. But I'm glad I didn't know then what I know now."

Mrs. Carter, a teetotaler who kept the Georgia governor's mansion dry when her husband finally was elected governor, is also frequently asked whether she would serve liquor in the White House. Her reply: "I don't know; I certainly don't object to a glass of wine for guests."

Do personal questions about her life bother Mrs. Carter? "I've never been asked a question I couldn't answer," she said with a smile. "But I would never betray a confidence of my children."

One way that the current campaign differs from those past is that almost all of the wives are willing to campaign separately from their husbands. The exception is Cornelia Wallace, who says, "I'm exclusively with my husband. That's why I married the man."

Campaigning on her own has made a noticeably different woman of Helen Jackson. In 1972, she was timid, introverted, and reluctant to look an interviewer in the eye. Nowadays, on the campaign trail three days a week, usually with her own entourage, she has become self-confident and even assertive.

"Being on my own has given me more self-confidence," she said here. "Scoop and I get twice the coverage that way, and speak to twice as many people. And I enjoy politicking much more when I'm on my own, because my schedule is more flexible than Scoop's and I have more time to really visit with people, like at a senior citizens' center."

Another difference in this campaign is that some wives have openly disagreed with their husbands on certain issues. Morris Udall, for example, is against gun registration, while his wife, Ella, favors it.

"Mo feels registration would be too costly," she said. "But we register pets, bicycles and automobiles, so why not guns?"

Perhaps the most publicized husband-wife difference is the Jacksons' stands on abortion. He is against it; she favors it.

"He can't change my mind, and I can't change his," Mrs. Jackson said. "I support the Supreme Court decision, and Scoop is absolutely opposed to abortion, because he believes that life begins at conception."

Frank and Bethine Church agree on all the issues now, but she remembers 1964, when they used to disagree violently on the war in Vietnam. She was a hawk, he was a dove.

"Frank finally convinced me to be against it," she said. "But it wasn't easy in Washington in those days. A lot of persons looked at me like I'd gotten the plague. It really prepared me for Frank's doing things that the establishment doesn't agree with, like taking on the CIA."

**Mrs. Reagan**

As Nancy Reagan sees it, the biggest change in the '76 campaign has been the burgeoning public interest in the candidates' wives.

"I think it's tied in with the women's movement," she said. "I'm getting more invitations and requests to speak and appear than I ever did before, both with my husband and without my husband."

When the questions get too personal, though, Mrs. Reagan simply refuses to answer. "I believe everybody has a right to a private life," she said.

One thing that hasn't changed in this campaign is the wives' understated way of dressing, which might be called "the good old Republican cloth coat still lives" syndrome. Rosalynn Carter, for example, leaves her new mink wrap at home in Plains, Ga. The general rule is: nothing flashy. A little makeup, but not too much. Simple but attractive little wool suits and Ultrasuede dresses. And because pants suits are still considered "unfeminine" in some quarters, no one except Ella Udall wears them on the campaign trail.

All of the wives know what they want as their special interest if they should make it to 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. Mrs. Carter wants to get involved with mental health, Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. Udall with the elderly, Mrs. Church with projects where the young and the elderly work together, Mrs. Wallace with "all the nonprofit organizations," and Mrs. Reagan with the foster grandparents program.

"One thing I know I would not do in the White House is redecorate it," Mrs. Udall said, smiling. "The first thing all the new first ladies do is yank the wallpaper down. But redecorating is too expensive; I'd be very happy with Betty Ford's hand-me-downs."

Regardless of their degree of feminism, one thing the 1976 candidates' wives share is the constant use of the word "partnership" to describe their marriage, and the use of the word "we" rather than "he," as in "When we ran for president in 1972 . . ."

"I've always felt I had a complete partnership," said Bethine Church, who cheerfully admits to wearing a size 16 dress and being 20 pounds overweight. "I've often asked Frank, 'Do you ever wish I would bring you your slippers and say, "You poor dear," instead of, "How did you vote today?"'

"And he says, 'If I were looking for that kind of wife, I would have found one in the beginning.'"

# itter in the Chanel Tradition

y Hebe Dorsey

May 31 (IHT).—Robert
ns knows a thing or two
relry. He should. He
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Chanel owners to stay
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42 Avenue George-V.
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She moved from real to
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la Paix jewels as *toc*

was also the first to
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**Identity**

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Robert Goosens necklace and bracelet.

American magazines were another source of inspiration. "Look at that," she would tell Goosens, "That's jewelry—fantastic."

Most Chanel jewels have become as classic as her suits, and have been just as avidly copied. Her long ropes of pearls and colored stones are still in fashion. Her belts, including the braided gold ones with leather, have been picked up by everybody, including Saint Laurent, who openly admired Chanel.

**A Symbol**

The three rings of differently colored gold that one often attributes to Cartier really started at Chanel's, according to Mr. Goosens. "Jackie Kennedy was the first one to wear them as earrings," he said. "She was photographed with them alongside Gen. de Gaulle. Actually," he added, "Jean Cocteau created that design. A noted homosexual, he designed it as a *ring and as a symbol of the three* sexes."

So what, today, is the difference between Chanel and Goosens jewelry? Very little, really, except the price tag, which is lower at Goosens.

Among the classics, the long ropes of pearls cost anywhere from 120 to 380 francs. There is a large selection of belts, including a gold scale one, starting at 500 francs. Another belt, with fake pearls and stones, was priced at 1,500 francs. The design is so attractive that a princess from Saudi Arabia asked Mr. Goosens to duplicate it with real stones—and never mind the 25,000 francs it would cost.

Mr. Goosens's new creations are also interesting—even though Chanel is no longer around to inspire him. He has what he calls *bijoux parfums*—tiny perfume bottles hanging from a chain. "You stick in a perfumed sponge," he said. "The contact of perfume and skin smells great and it doesn't ruin your clothes."

Mr. Goosens also provided the gold chains for Chanel's famous jersey quilted bags and he still has the bags around, dolled up with gilt animals' heads. The price is 1,000 francs.

For people who insist on the real thing, Mr. Goosens has a whole window of real jewelry at reasonable prices. For instance, a strand of cultured pearls, fastened with two gold dolphins that takes away the prim side of pearls, costs 3,500 francs. Big cultured pearls on a thin gold choker are 1,100 francs and one huge cultured pearl, still in its mother-of-pearl bed, is a striking item at 450 francs.

"I try to keep up the Chanel tradition," Mr. Goosens said, "But nowadays, I also try to be myself. That, of course, is hard."

## ON THE
## TS AGENDA

uvre's exhibition of prints
ed to "The Balloon"
off, weather permitting,
ascension from the Car-
ardens on June 4 at
he exhibition itself opens
ublic on June 5 in the
de Flore. It features
om the collection of Ed-
Rothschild, bequeathed
useum in 1935.

* * *

s International June
from now until July,
*opera, concerts, master*
theater, dance and an
special exhibitions rang-
graphics by Max Beck-
Navajo blankets. The
*val production will be*
sky's "Eugene Onegin,"
by Götz Friedrich with
Toni Businger and cos-
Jan Skalicky and con-
y Gerd Albrecht. Re-
other operas in the
repertory will also be
1. (For futher informa-
tact International June
Postfach 8023 Zurich).

* * *

rench radio will present a
version of the Brecht/
ra, "The Rise and Fall
ity of Mahagonny," con-
by Friedrich Cerha, on
at the Maison de Radio

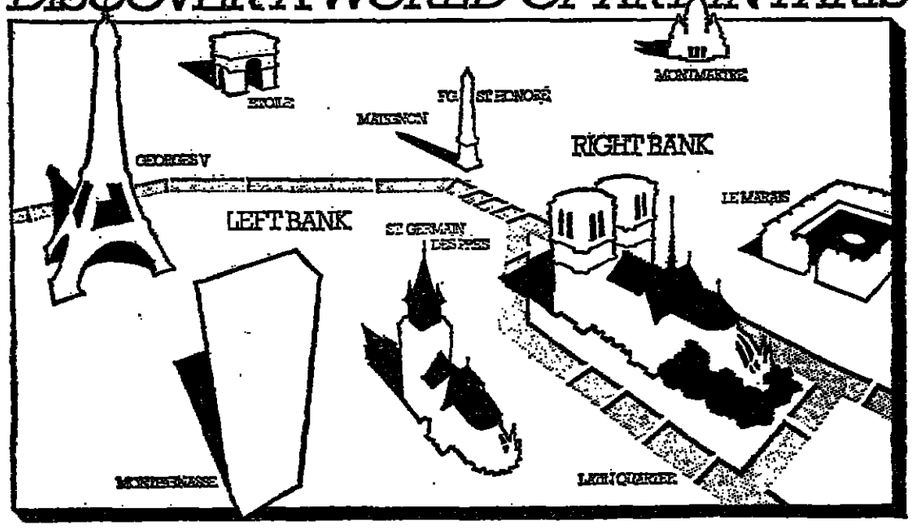
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om the Canadian North-
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From this latter drawing, as well as from previous ones and, from repurchasings, it has resulted that, bonds for US$1,000.00, bearing numbers 8750 to 8775 included, 8806 to 8809 included, 8812 and 8817, as well as those for US$250.00, bearing numbers 7718 to 8284 included, will be reimbursable at par as of June 15, 1976 with the following institutions:

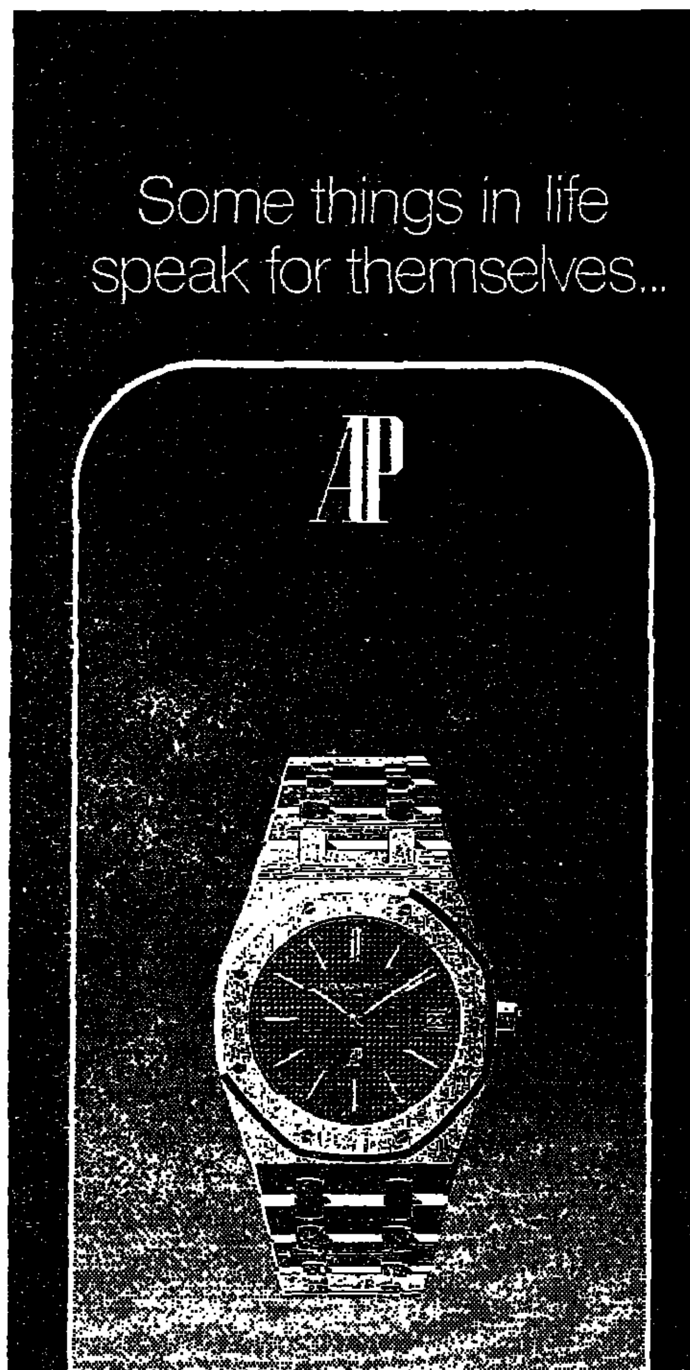
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Coupons maturing June 15, 1976 are payable with these same institutions.

It is reminded that the following bonds, drawn at previous drawings have not yet been presented for reimbursement:

| Maturity | US$1,000.00 bonds | US$250.00 bonds |
|---|---|---|
| 1972 | No. 5215 | None |
| 1974 | None | Nos. 7509 to 7617<br>7620 |
| 1975 | Nos. 7969 to 7975<br>8090 to 8093 | Nos. 10027 to 10030<br>10073 to 10078<br>10112, 10123 to 10128 |

Amount still in circulation as at June 15, 1976: US$8,358,000.00 represented by: 6,250 bonds at US$1,000.00 and 8,432 bonds at US$250.00.




# Toronto Stocks

**Closing Prices May 28, 1976**

| | High | Low | Last | Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16776 Abby Glen | $5⅞ | 5¾ | 5⅞ | +⅛ |
| 7090 Abitibi | $11¾ | 11⅝ | 11¾ | |
| 600 Acklands | $13½ | 13½ | 13½ | |
| 3000 Agnico E | 415 | 405 | 415 | |
| 500 Agra Ind A | $6⅞ | 6½ | 6⅞ | +⅛ |
| 4584 Alta Gas A | $12⅝ | 12½ | 12½ | −⅛ |
| 117 Algo Cent | $13 | 12½ | 12⅞ | +⅛ |
| 1100 Alliance B | 380 | 370 | 380 | |
| 560 Alminex | $5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | −⅜ |
| 2500 Alco A | $15⅞ | 15⅝ | 15⅞ | +¼ |
| 1760 BP Can | $10 | 9¾ | 9¾ | −¼ |
| 1200 Banister C | $9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | +⅛ |
| 5381 Bank N S | $41¼ | 41 | 41 | −⅜ |
| 1500 Baton B | $8½ | 8½ | 8½ | −⅛ |
| 10272 Bell Canad | $47¾ | 47½ | 47⅝ | |
| 12195 Beth Cop A | $13¾ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | −¼ |
| 1100 Block Bros | 405 | 400 | 405 | |
| 6100 Bovis Cor | 90 | 86 | 86 | |
| 8200 Bralor Res | 360 | 340 | 340 | −5 |
| 155 Bramalea | $6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 42906 Brameda | 124 | 110 | 120 | +5 |
| 1400 Brenda M | $7⅝ | 7½ | 7½ | −⅛ |
| 32391 Bridger | $7½ | 7¼ | 7⅜ | |
| 4100 BC Forest | $22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | −⅛ |
| 5750 BC Phone | $13¼ | 13 | 13¼ | +¼ |
| 2450 Brunswk | $5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 1673 Burns Fds | $11⅛ | 11 | 11 | |
| 100 Cad Frv | $11½ | 11½ | 11½ | −⅛ |
| 3205 Cal Pow A | $30 | 29½ | 30 | |
| 2700 Camflo | $9¼ | 9⅛ | 9¼ | −⅛ |
| 1000 Campnu A | 480 | 475 | 475 | |
| 40260 C Nor West | $8⅛ | 7⅞ | 8⅛ | +⅜ |
| 1300 C Pakrs C | $22½ | 22⅛ | 22½ | +¼ |
| 585 Can Perm | $18½ | 18½ | 18½ | |
| 450 Can Trust A | $22⅞ | 22½ | 22⅞ | +⅞ |
| 2500 C Tung | 400 | 395 | 395 | −5 |
| 2550 Cdn Cel | $6⅞ | 6¾ | 6⅞ | |
| 130 CGE | $27⅞ | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | +⅞ |
| 6170 CI Bk Com | $28 | 27¾ | 27⅞ | |
| 7565 Cdn Tire A | $49⅞ | 49½ | 49½ | −¼ |
| 1500 C Uilties | $12¼ | 12 | 12 | |
| 1500 Canbra | 400 | 390 | 390 | |
| 300 Candel Oil | $13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | +⅛ |
| 325 Cassiar | $6¾ | 6¼ | 6½ | |
| 1600 Celanese | $5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | |
| 10536 Chieftan D | $11¼ | 10⅝ | 11 | +⅜ |
| 3350 Coch Will | 28 | 26½ | 28 | −1 |
| 26075 C Holiday I | 320 | 300 | 320 | +29 |
| 4890 Con Bldg | 240 | 240 | 240 | |
| 4140 Con Distrb | 435 | 430 | 435 | +5 |
| 4875 Cons Gas | $12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | |
| 4033 Con Fardy | 400 | 395 | 400 | +10 |
| 100 Conwest | 365 | 365 | 365 | −5 |
| 1200 Craigmt | $6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 3100 Crush Intl | $9 | 8½ | 9 | +⅛ |
| 805 Cyprus | $10¾ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | −⅛ |
| 327 Denison | $59 | 59 | 59 | |
| 1100 Dicknsn | 55 | 495 | 495 | +5 |
| 3540 Dofasco A | $29¼ | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | −⅛ |
| 5000 Dom Store | $15⅝ | 15¼ | 15⅝ | +⅛ |
| 6305 D Textie A | $9⅝ | 9⅛ | 9⅜ | +¼ |
| 226 Du Pont | $17¼ | 17⅛ | 17¼ | −¼ |
| 3200 Dylex L A | $7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛ | |
| 1252 East Mal | 201 | 200 | 201 | −4 |
| 550 Electro A | 405 | 405 | 405 | +5 |
| 3275 Falcon C | $8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | −⅛ |
| 1296 Falcon | $38½ | 37½ | 37½ | −1¼ |
| 700 Fed Ind A | $6 | 5⅞ | 6 | +¼ |
| 1650 Francana | $9¼ | 9 | 9¼ | +¼ |
| 100 Fruehauf | $6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | |
| 600 G Distrb A | $8 | 8 | 8 | +⅛ |
| 4738 Gnl Masct | 131 | 128 | 131 | +2 |
| 1600 Gibraltar | $7½ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| 700 Graft G | $34 | 33½ | 34 | +1½ |
| 2200 Granduc | 136 | 135 | 135 | −1 |
| 300 Gt Oil Sds | $5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 328 GL Paper | $30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ | |
| 900 Gt W Life | $54 | 54 | 54 | |
| 540 Greyhnd | $18⅛ | 18 | 18 | −½ |
| 510 Guar Trst | $6 | 5⅞ | 6 | −¼ |
| 1830 Hambro C | 320 | 310 | 320 | |
| 800 Harlequin | $8⅝ | 8½ | 8⅝ | |
| 7500 Hawker S | $6¼ | 5¾ | 6 | −¼ |
| 114 Hayes D A | $6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | |
| 2725 H Bay Co | $20 | 19¾ | 19¾ | −⅛ |
| 1800 IAC | $18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18¼ | −⅛ |
| 400 Indusmin | $9 | 9 | 9 | −⅛ |
| 681 Inland Gas | $9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | |
| 1433 Int Mogul | 249 | 246 | 246 | −5 |
| 6099 Int Pipe A | $14½ | 14¼ | 14½ | +⅛ |
| 3793 Inv Grp A | $7¼ | 7⅛ | 7¼ | +⅛ |
| 1227 Jannock | $6⅞ | 6¾ | 6⅞ | +⅛ |
| 10855 Kaiser Re | $14½ | 14 | 14½ | +½ |
| 3500 Kaps Tran | 171 | 167 | 167 | −3 |
| 2460 Kerr A A | $13 | 12¾ | 13 | +⅛ |
| 2744 Koffler A | 480 | 460 | 465 | −15 |
| 600 Labatt A | $16¾ | 16⅝ | 16¾ | +¼ |
| 770 Lab Min | $34½ | 34¼ | 34¼ | −¼ |
| 1718 Lacana | 370 | 360 | 365 | −5 |
| 250 LOnt Cem | 385 | 385 | 385 | −5 |
| 1175 LL Lac | 145 | 145 | 145 | |
| 1035 Lob Co B | 430 | 430 | 430 | |
| 500 Loeb | $20½ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | −⅛ |
| 2200 Madsen | 46 | 46 | 46 | +1 |
| 925 M Lf Mills | $30¾ | 30½ | 30½ | |
| 2225 Malgmi A | $17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | |
| 25 Met Stor A | $15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | +⅛ |
| 9385 Moore | $43 | 41⅞ | 43 | +1⅛ |
| 350 Murphy | $5 | 490 | 490 | −10 |
| 500 Nabrs Dlg | $29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ | +¼ |
| 200 Nat Trust | $14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | |
| 3097 Noranda A | $36⅞ | 36½ | 36⅞ | |
| 6721 Norcen | $13¼ | 13 | 13 | −¼ |
| 4355 NTecm B w | $18 | 16⅞ | 18 | +1⅜ |
| 1000 Nowsco W | $17⅞ | 17½ | 17⅞ | +⅜ |
| 40 OSF Ind | 340 | 340 | 340 | −10 |
| 300 Orchan A | 280 | 276 | 280 | +4 |
| 1800 Oshawa A | 475 | 470 | 470 | −5 |
| 4600 Pamour A | 310 | 290 | 310 | +5 |
| 3550 PanCan P | $24¾ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | −⅛ |
| 1500 Patino N V | $14 | 14 | 14 | +½ |
| 2050 Pembin A | 450 | 450 | 450 | |
| 1450 Pembin B | 430 | 425 | 425 | −10 |
| 100 Pine Point | $31⅞ | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | +⅛ |
| 800 Placer | $22¼ | 22 | 22¼ | +¼ |
| 200 Reed Oslr A | $6½ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| 100 Reichhold | $24 | 24 | 24 | |
| 9306 Revnu Prp | 80 | 79 | 79 | +1 |
| 1200 Scott | $8 | 8 | 8 | +⅛ |
| 2624 Shell Can | $16⅞ | 16⅝ | 16⅞ | +¼ |
| 2230 Sherritt A | $6⅞ | 6¾ | 6⅞ | +⅛ |
| 13270 Siebens | $15½ | 15½ | 15⅝ | |
| 8485 Simpsons | $6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| 20 Simpson S | $9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | −⅛ |
| 355 Slater Stl | $8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | −⅛ |
| 500 Talcorp | $7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | |
| 900 Southm A | $24⅛ | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | −⅜ |
| 100 St Brodcst | $7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | |
| 5195 Stelco A | $30¼ | 30 | 30¼ | +¼ |
| 100 Steep R | 190 | 190 | 190 | −1 |
| 38240 Sundale O | $16⅝ | 16½ | 16⅝ | |
| 1200 Tara | $16⅝ | 15¾ | 16⅝ | +1 |
| 5640 Teck Cor A | 390 | 380 | 385 | |
| 659 Teck Cor B | 305 | 300 | 300 | |
| 300 Thom N A | $13½ | 13½ | 13½ | |
| 3152 Tor Dm Bk | $18⅞ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | −⅛ |
| 218 Traders A | $14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | −¼ |
| 3915 Trans Mt | $12 | 11¾ | 12 | +¼ |
| 7493 TrCan PL | $12 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | −⅜ |

**• Because of communications difficulties, the Monday Canadian stock reports were not available for this edition. The International Herald Tribune regrets the inconvenience to readers.**

| | High | Low | Last | Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 400 Un Carbid | $23½ | 23½ | 23½ | |
| 1355 UGas A | $8⅝ | 8¼ | 8⅝ | +⅛ |
| 5150 Union Oil | $10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| 1021 U Keno | $8⅛ | 7⅞ | 8 | +⅛ |
| 2150 U Siscoe | $9½ | 9 | 9½ | |
| 1200 Upp Can | 117 | 116 | 117 | +2 |
| 800 Van Der | 310 | 310 | 310 | +10 |
| 100 Vestgron | $15½ | 15½ | 15½ | +¼ |
| 315 Voyager P | $13⅞ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | −⅛ |
| 135 Weldwod | $11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | |
| 1500 Wstburne | $12½ | 12½ | 12½ | +⅛ |
| 8500 West Mine | $6⅝ | 5¾ | 6⅝ | +⅜ |
| 15000 Westnhse | $21 | 21 | 21 | |
| 1525 weston | $16¼ | 14⅞ | 16⅛ | |
| 1000 Willroy | 110 | 110 | 110 | +2 |
| 700 Woodwd A | $19½ | 19½ | 19½ | |
| 1750 Yk Bear | 310 | 305 | 310 | |
| 700 Yukon C | 164 | 164 | 164 | −3 |

Total sales 2,338,374 shares

## Montreal Stocks

| | | High | Low | Last | Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 226 Algoma | $ | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ | +¼ |
| 350 Asbestos | $ | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ | +¼ |
| 858 Bank Mont | $ | 15⅝ | 15¼ | 15⅜ | |
| 1300 Basic Res | $ | 10 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | −⅛ |
| 105 Bombard | | 235 | 235 | 235 | |
| 370 Can Cement | $ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | |
| 950 Cdn Indust | $ | 24 | 24 | 24 | |
| 400 Canron | $ | 22¼ | 22 | 22 | |
| 901 Con Bath | $ | 34⅝ | 34½ | 34½ | −½ |
| 465 Dom Bridge | $ | 36⅛ | 36 | 36⅛ | |
| 18850 Fncl Col | | 220 | 205 | 220 | +15 |
| 1600 Imasco | $ | 26¼ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | −¼ |
| 100 Ivaco | $ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | +⅛ |
| 200 Molson A | $ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | +⅛ |
| 345 Mont Trust | $ | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| 348 Oiwer Cp | $ | 9¾ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | +⅛ |
| 2102 Price Co | $ | 14½ | 14 | 14⅛ | −⅜ |
| 3570 Royal Bank | $ | 28⅞ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | −⅛ |
| 6864 Roy Trust A | $ | 23¼ | 23⅛ | 23¼ | |
| 1000 Zellers | | 445 | 440 | 440 | −5 |

Total sales 567,181 shares.

## European Markets

**(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)**

**Amsterdam**

| | |
|---|---|
| AKZO | 42.80 |
| Albert Heijn | 107 |
| Algembank | 305.50 |
| Amrobank | 70.70 |
| A'dam | 65 |
| Fokker | 37.90 |
| Heineken | 141.20 |
| H.V.A. | 51.70 |
| Holl-Am-H | 95.80 |
| Hoogovens | 54.70 |
| K.L.M. | 109 |
| *Ntt Neder. | 90 |
| Pakhoed | 123 |
| Philips new | 30.60 |
| Robeco | 195.60 |
| Rolinco | 148.50 |
| Royal Dutch | 133.10 |
| Unilever | 123.30 |
| Van Ommer | 233 |
| VerMach | 155 |

**Brussels**

| | |
|---|---|
| Arbed | 4,165 |
| Brux-Lamb | 1,910 |
| Cock Ougrée | 860 |
| Electrobel | 5,840 |
| GB-Inno-BM | 1,655 |
| Hoboken | 3,985 |
| Pétrofina | 5,050 |
| Ph Gevaert | 1,196 |
| Soc. Générale | 2,325 |
| Solvay | 2,630 |
| Un. Minière | 1,248 |

**Frankfurt**

| | |
|---|---|
| AEG | 92.50 |
| BASF | 161.50 |
| Bayer | 135.50 |
| Commerzbk | 189.30 |
| Conf. Gummi | 91 |
| Daimler | 341 |
| Deemag | 170 |
| DeutBank | 292.20 |
| DresdeBk | 212.50 |
| Hoechst | 153 |
| Gels Aktien | 75.50 |
| Hoesch | 59 |
| Karlstd | 408 |
| Kaufhof | 247 |
| KHD | 167 |
| Lufthansa | 93 |
| Mannesmann | 377.80 |
| Metallgesell | 248 |
| Neckermann | 96.50 |
| RWE new | 154 |
| Schering | 337.30 |
| Siemens | 287.20 |
| Thyssen | 123 |
| Veba | 116.40 |
| Volkswagen | 136 |

*Ex Div.

**Milan**

| | |
|---|---|
| Bastogi | 897 |
| Erba | 2,211 |
| Erc Marelli | 360 |
| Fiat | 1,405 |
| Finsider | 240 |
| Generali | 44,750 |
| IFI | 1,915 |
| Italgas | 422 |
| Italsider | 360 |
| LaRinas | 64 |
| Montedis | 424.75 |
| Olivetti | 1,078 |
| Pirelli | 840 |
| Snia Visco | 1,210 |
| Terni | 238 |

**Paris**

| | |
|---|---|
| Air Liquide | 361 |
| Alimentaire | 82 |
| BSN | 649 |
| Carrefour | 1,980 |
| Cim Lafarge | 212.10 |
| Citroën | 55 |
| Cie Bancaire | 322 |
| CFP | 125.50 |
| CGE | 218 |
| CCF | 107.90 |
| Ferodo | 433 |
| Imétal | 115.80 |
| L'Oréal | 972 |
| Mach Bull | 37.30 |
| Michelin | 1,331 |
| Moët-Hen | 525 |
| Moulinex | 291.80 |
| Paribas | 177.40 |
| PUK | 108.80 |
| Penarroya | 51.90 |
| Perrier | 115 |
| Peugeot | 297.50 |
| Rh Poulenc | 95.40 |
| Sacilor | 68 |
| St Gobain | 132.50 |
| Suez | 258.90 |
| Télémécan | 754 |
| Thomson | 227 |
| Usinor | 71.20 |

**Zurich**

| | |
|---|---|
| Alusuisse | 1,215 |
| Buehrle | 1,635 |
| B Boveri | 1,660 |
| Ciba Geigy | 1,480 |
| Cr Suisse | 2,600 |
| Fischer | 605 |
| HofRochH | 9,575 |
| Nestlé | 3,415 |
| Sandoz | 5,130 |
| Sté B Suisse | 411 |
| Sulzer | 2,670 |
| U.B. Suisse | 3,130 |

*Ex-dividend.

## Paris Commodities

**May 31, 1976**

| | High | Low | Close (Bid-Asked) | Ch. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUGAR | | | | |
| Jul | | | 1,540-1,570 | −10 |
| Aug | 1,592 | 1,565 | 1,566-1,568 | −24 |
| Oct | 1,675 | 1,655 | 1,661-1,664 | −9 |
| Nov | | | 1,600-1,650 | −20 |
| Dec | | | 1,635-1,645 | −12 |
| Jan | | | 1,635-1,640 | −8 |
| Mar | 1,630 | | 1,630-1,635 | −5 |
| May | | | 1,635-1,640 | −7 |
| Jul | | | 1,640-1,645 | −5 |
| Lots: 182. | | | | |
| COCOA | | | | |
| Jul | | | 950-1,050 | +30 |
| Sep | 940 | 935 | 937-940 | +7 |
| Dec | 828 | 825 | 825-825.50 | +4 |
| Mar | 803 | 800 | 800-801 | +5 |
| May | | | 785-800 | +5 |
| Lots: 60. | | | | |


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|---|---|---|
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| Aden (air) $ | 114.00 | 63.00 |
| Afghanistan (air) $ | 114.00 | 63.00 |
| Africa, French speak. countries (air) $ | 72.50 | 40.50 |
| Africa, others (air) $ | 114.00 | 63.00 |
| Algeria (air) $ | 62.00 | 34.50 |
| Australia (air) $ | 146.00 | 81.00 |
| Austria (air) Sch. | 975.00 | 525.00 |
| Belgium B.Fr. | 2,025.00 | 1,125.00 |
| Bahrein (air) $ | 114.00 | 63.00 |
| Burma (air) $ | 136.50 | 75.00 |
| Bulgaria (air) $ | 59.00 | 33.00 |
| Canada (air) $ | 114.00 | 63.00 |
| China (air) $ | 136.50 | 75.00 |
| Cyprus (air) $ | 59.00 | 33.00 |
| Czechoslov. (air) $ | 59.00 | 33.00 |
| Denmark (air) D.Kr. | 319.00 | 176.00 |
| Dubai (air) $ | 114.00 | 63.00 |
| Ethiopia (air) $ | 114.00 | 63.00 |
| Finland (air) F.M. | 188.00 | 105.00 |
| France F.F. | 206.00 | 112.00 |
| Germany D.M. | 139.00 | 75.00 |
| Great Britain £St. | 16.50 | 9.00 |
| Greece (air) Dr. | 1,556.00 | 862.00 |
| Hong Kong (air) $ | 136.50 | 75.00 |
| Hungary (air) $ | 59.00 | 33.00 |
| India (air) $ | 114.00 | 63.00 |
| Indonesia (air) $ | 136.50 | 75.00 |
| Iran (air) $ | 85.50 | 47.00 |
| Iraq (air) $ | 85.50 | 47.00 |
| Iceland (air) $ | 59.00 | 33.00 |
| Ireland £St. | 16.50 | 9.00 |
| Israel (air) $ | 85.50 | 47.00 |
| Italy Lire | 37,500.00 | 21,000.00 |
| Japan (air) $ | 136.50 | 75.00 |
| Korea (air) $ | 136.50 | 75.00 |
| Kuwait (air) $ | 114.00 | 63.00 |
| Lebanon (air) $ | 85.50 | 47.00 |
| Libya (air) $ | 85.50 | 47.00 |
| Luxembourg L.Fr. | 2,025.00 | 1,125.00 |
| Malagasy (air) $ | 97.50 | 54.00 |
| Malta (air) $ | 59.00 | 33.00 |
| Malaya (air) $ | 136.50 | 75.00 |
| Mexico (air) $ | 114.00 | 63.00 |
| Morocco (air) $ | 62.00 | 34.50 |
| Nepal (air) $ | 114.00 | 63.00 |
| Netherlands F.L. | 142.00 | 79.00 |
| New Zealand (air) $ | 146.00 | 81.00 |
| Norway (air) N.Kr. | 289.00 | 161.00 |
| Pakistan (air) $ | 114.00 | 63.00 |
| Philippines (air) $ | 136.50 | 75.00 |
| Poland (air) $ | 59.00 | 33.00 |
| Polynesia (F.) (air) $ | 97.50 | 54.00 |
| Portugal (air) Esc. | 1,425.00 | 787.00 |
| Romania (air) $ | 59.00 | 33.00 |
| Saudi Arabia (air) $ | 85.50 | 47.50 |
| Singapore (air) $ | 136.50 | 75.00 |
| S. America (air) $ | 114.00 | 63.00 |
| Spain (air) Ptas | 3,300.00 | 1,818.00 |
| Sri Lanka (air) $ | 114.00 | 63.00 |
| Sweden (air) S.Kr. | 232.00 | 127.00 |
| Switzerland S.Fr. | 150.00 | 82.00 |
| Thailand (air) $ | 136.50 | 75.00 |
| Tunisia (air) $ | 62.00 | 34.50 |
| Turkey (air) $ | 59.00 | 33.00 |
| U.A.R. (air) $ | 85.50 | 47.00 |
| U.S.S.R. (air) $ | 59.00 | 33.00 |
| U.S.A. (air) $ | 97.50 | 54.00 |
| Vietnam (air) $ | 136.50 | 75.00 |
| Yugoslavia (air) $ | 59.00 | 33.00 |
| Zaire (air) $ | 114.00 | 63.00 |

1-6-76

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# Doubts Surround the Future of Oil Suppli[es]

By William D. Smith

NEW YORK, May 31 (NYT).—Although 1976 is expected to be the most stable year since the Arab oil embargo as far as the energy situation is concerned, the generally optimistic outlook is eroded by underlying uncertainty.

Most informed analysts see plentiful world supplies of crude oil and petroleum products. There is a world surplus of refining capacity and tankers—making any logistical supply tightness unlikely—and despite continuing unrest in the Middle East, no major dispute between producing and consuming countries is expected.

However, the underlying situation is marked by elements of uncertainty. These include:

- The indecision of consuming nations on long-range energy policies.
- The growing dependence of the United States, the largest consuming nation, on oil from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the producer cartel.
- The pace at which the economies of the United States and other countries improves.
- The possibility of a tight gasoline supply situation this summer, with noticeably higher prices for motor fuel and a need for imports to meet demand.

**More Uncertainty**

"There is more uncertainty this year in short-term forecasting than ever before," according to Sam Schwartz, senior vice-president and economist of Continental Oil Co. "We are all trying to sift out how much of the recent demand declines came from weather, the new conservation ethic, higher prices or the economic recession."

While oil usage dropped 5.8 per cent in the United States between 1973 and 1975, energy experts predict an increase of 3 to 6 per cent in petroleum demand this year. In the first three months of 1976, domestic consumption of petroleum products increased by 3.3 per cent over 1975.

The advance was led by gasoline, for which demand increased 6.2 percent to 6.6 million barrels a day, due in a large degree to what Eugene Nowak, energy analyst for Blyth Eastman Dillon, calls the "Bicentennial motoring binge." The Federal Energy Administration said that in its most recent reporting period the nation's pace of gasoline consumption ran 8 per cent ahead of 1975.

In the first quarter of this year, OPEC had a surplus producing capacity of some 10 million barrels a day, an amount no probable growth in consumption could absorb over the next two years.

While the world supply of oil and natural gas appears likely to be adequate into the next century, the situation in the United States is not so optimistic. Oil production peaked in 1970 at 9.6 million barrels a day, has now fallen to 8.1 million barrels and is expected to fall ever[...] the end of the year.

With demand for [...] United States expected [...] 17.1 million to 17.5 mill[...] a day this year, import[...]ly will have to bridge [...]. At the start of th[...] about 23 per cent of a[...] sumed in this country [...] foreign sources, most[...] and Venezuela. By th[...] of 1973, just before the [...]bargo, about 38 per[...] American oil demand [...] met by foreign oil, wit[...] however, still coming [...] Western Hemisphere.

The recession, co[...] higher prices and weat[...] ed consumption to 16 m[...]rels a day in April 197[...] ports to around 31 per[...]

Demand, and with [...] has been rising stea[...] then. In the second [...] March imports rose to [...] 8.2 million barrels a da[...]ing for the first tim[...] from wells in the Uni[...] Analysts believe that im[...] provide as much as 4[...] of American demand [...]

## U.S. Insurance Firms Suffer Big Losses in First Quarter

By Reginald Stuart

NEW YORK, May 31 (NYT).—Despite hefty rate increases last year, U.S. fire and casualty insurers suffered an estimated $1.4-billion loss on underwriting during the first quarter of this year, an industry survey has found.

The losses, based on reports of 480 insurers filed with the California Insurance Department, compare with $1.1 billion in underwriting losses for the similar period last year, according to the Insurance Information Institute, an industry trade association. The insurers included in the survey write about 85 per cent of the fire and casualty insurance business in the United States.

The institute attributed the record losses to "the fact that inflation is pushing up the costs of the goods and services for which insurance pays at a pace far above those for other items. These goods and services include hospital care, physicians' fees, auto repairs and replacement parts and building materials."

"Contributing to the losses is the explosion in the number and the costs of liability lawsuits," the institute report stated.

Last year state insurance regulators approved rate increases of an average 27 per cent for personal automobiles, 9 per cent on homes, 21.2 per cent for commercial automobiles and 17.3 per cent for commercial fire coverage. For general liability coverage, including product liability and malpractice insurance, regulators approved rate increases that averaged 54.3 per cent.

Insurance stock investment analysts voiced no surprise at the first-quarter results, with some indicating that there may not be much change for the rest of the year.

"The second quarter is probably going to be quite disappointing also," said Leslie Goldstein, an insurance analyst for Lehman Brothers Inc., the investment house. He said that the impact of inflation on claims had practically "chewed up" all of the effect of increased rates.

## Sony's Income Rises by 32.9% During First Half

TOKYO, May 31 (AP-DJ).—Sony Corp. said today that its nonconsolidated net income for the six months ended April 30 was 10.1 billion yen ($33 million), up 32.9 per cent from 7.6 billion yen in the like year-earlier period.

The company said net sales for the six-month span totaled 165.9 billion yen, up from 143.7 billion yen a year earlier.

It said consolidated results for its second fiscal quarter and the six months ended April 30 will be released by the end of June, and it reiterated a recent company statement that "if a healthy economic climate continues," the firm's net profit for the year ending Oct. 31 could "vie" with the record net registered for fiscal 1973.

Domestic sales totaled 78.03 billion yen for the six months ended April 30 against 71.23 billion yen a year earlier. Export sales totaled 87.95 billion yen during the same period against 72.56 billion yen a year earlier.

## Women Are [...] To Own 4[...] Of U.S. Fi[...]

WASHINGTON, [...] (AP).—Women owne[...] per cent of all busi[...] the United States in [...] about one-fourth [...] were in 10 city areas [...]ing to a government [...]

They are the met[...] areas of Los Ange[...] Beach, New York, [...] San Francisco-Oakla[...] delphia, Dallas-Fort [...] Detroit, Houston, Bo[...] Washington, D.C.

The survey was m[...] the Commerce Dep[...] The report showed th[...] owned 402,025 busin[...] 1972, out of 8.7 milli[...] that year. Receipts [...]nesses owned by wom[...]ed $8.1 billion, three-[...] 1 per cent of total re[...] $2.4 trillion dollars.

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

**Midday Indicated Prices—May 26, 1976**

**Dollar Bonds**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Air France 9½-82 | 101 | 102 |
| Ashland 8-87 | 93½ | 94½ |
| Aust.R.D. 9½-80 | 100 | 101 |
| Aust-Swiss 8-87 | 92 | 93 |
| BFCE 9-82 | 98¾ | 99¾ |
| BFCE 8¾-83 | 98¾ | 99½ |
| B.N.P. 9½-81 | 102 | 103 |
| Borregaard 8¾-86 | 96 | 97 |
| British Gas 9-81 | 99¼ | 100¼ |
| Broken Hill 10-90 | 101 | 102 |
| Broken Hill 9½-81 | 101 | 102 |
| Carrier 8-87 | 92 | 93 |
| CNE 9¼-85 | 98½ | 99½ |
| CN Rhône 10-80/8 | 102¾ | 103¾ |
| Cons Food 7½-91 | 87½ | 88½ |
| Conoco 8-86 | 98 | 99 |
| Conf Tel 8¼-85 | 98 | 99 |
| Copen Tel 8½-86 | 97 | 98 |
| Cut Ham 8-87 | 92½ | 93½ |
| Dana 8-87 | 94 | 94 |
| Denmark 9-82 | 102½ | 104 |
| Denmark 7½-90 | 85 | 86 |
| Dow Corn 8½-86 | 101½ | 102½ |
| Dupont 7½-78 | 102½ | 103½ |
| ECS 8¾-81 | 99¼ | 100¼ |
| ECS 9¼-85 | 99½ | 100¼ |
| EIB 9½-85 | 101 | 102 |
| Erap 9¾-85 | 100¾ | 101¾ |
| Ericsson 9¼-86 | 103½ | 105 |
| Esso 7½-78 | 100½ | 101½ |
| Esso 8-86 Nov | 99¾ | 100¼ |
| Eurofima 8½-83 | 98 | 99 |
| First Chic 7-80 | 95½ | 96½ |
| Gen Mills 8-86 | 99½ | 100½ |
| Gen Mot 8¾-86 | 104½ | 105½ |
| Gould 9¾-83 | 100½ | 101½ |
| Haas 8¼-86 | 101 | 102 |
| I.D.B.J. 9½-82 | 100½ | 101½ |
| Intl Util 8¼-82 | 97¼ | 98¼ |
| Kimberley 8½-86 | 101 | 102 |
| Michelin 9¼-86 | 98¾ | 99¾ |
| Michelin 7½-88 | 84½ | 85½ |
| Miles 9¼-80 | 102 | 103 |
| Modo 9½-83 | 98¾ | 90¾ |
| Montreal 9¾-81 | 102 | 103 |
| Montreal 9¼-83 | 101 | 102 |
| Motorola 8-87 | 97¼ | 98¼ |
| New Brunsw. 9-83 | 99 | 100 |
| N Zealand 9¼-82 | 101½ | 102½ |
| NrgKomBk 7½-87 | 90 | 91 |
| NorskHyd 9¾-85 | 102½ | 103½ |
| NorthAMR 7¾-79 | 99½ | 100½ |
| Norway 9-80 | 102½ | 103½ |
| Norway 8½-81 | 99 | 100 |
| Ontario H 8¾-86 | 101 | 102 |
| Oslo 9-88 | 98 | 99 |
| Otis-Elev 8¾-85 | 101¼ | 102½ |
| Owens Corn 9-86 | 101¾ | 102¾ |
| Pac.Light 9¼-81 | 102¾ | 103¾ |
| Pac.Light 8-88 | 93 | 94 |
| Pennwlt 8-87 | 94¼ | 95¼ |
| Prov.Quebec 9-82 | 99½ | 100½ |
| Prov.Quebec 7½-8 | 90½ | 91½ |
| Ralston 7½-87 | 92½ | 93½ |
| Richardson 8¾-85 | 101 | 102 |
| S.A.S. 8-85 | 92¾ | 93¾ |
| Scanraft 8⅝-88 | 99½ | 100½ |
| Scott 8¾-86 | 101 | 102 |
| Seagram 9-83 | 100 | 101 |
| SFE 9-83 | 99 | 100 |
| Shell 8-86 | 98 | 99 |
| Shell 7½-87 | 94½ | 95¾ |
| Skandin 10¼-81 | 104¾ | 105¾ |
| SNCF 9¼-81 | 101¼ | 102¼ |
| St. Ind. 8¾-80 | 101¼ | 102¼ |
| St. Ind. 8½-88 | 102 | 103 |
| S. Handels 9¼-86 | 99½ | 100½ |
| Sybron 8-87 | 93 | 94 |
| Tenneco 7½-79 | 99 | 100 |
| Tenneco 7¾-87 | 92 | 93 |
| Textron 7¾-87 | 88 | 89 |
| Transocean 8-86 | 97¾ | 98¾ |
| Transocean 7½-87 | 95 | 96 |
| Union Oil 7-79 | 100¼ | 101¼ |
| Union Oil 7½-87 | 95¼ | 96¼ |
| Utah 8-87 | 94¼ | 95¼ |
| Volvo 9½-85 | 100½ | 101½ |

**Convertible Bonds**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amexco 4¼-87 | 79 | 81 |
| Ashland 5-88 | 83½ | 85½ |
| Beatrice 6¼-91 | 109 | 111 |
| Beatrice 4½-92 | 95 | 97 |
| Borden 6¾-91 | 104 | 106 |
| Borden 5-92 | 95 | 97 |
| BroadHale 4¾-87 | 74½ | 76½ |
| Carnation 4-88 | 78½ | 80½ |
| Chevron 5-88 | 116 | 118 |
| Chrysler 4¾-88 | 60 | 62 |
| Chrysler 5-88 | 64 | 66 |
| Conf Tel 5½-88 | 75½ | 77½ |
| Cumm In 6¼-88 | 87½ | 89½ |
| Dart Ind 4¾-88 | 77 | 79 |
| EastKodak 4½-88 | 110½ | 112½ |
| Econ Lab 4¾-87 | 77½ | 79½ |
| Firestone 5-88 | 87½ | 89½ |
| Ford 6-86 | 97½ | 99½ |
| Ford 5-88 | 86 | 88 |
| Gen Elec 4¼-87 | 83 | 85 |
| Gen Food 4⅞-82 | 83 | 85 |
| Gillette 4¾-82 | 81 | 83 |
| Gillette 4¾-87 | 76 | 78 |
| Gould 5-87 | 89 | 91 |
| Gulf West 5-88 | 99 | 101 |
| Honeywell 6-86 | 82 | 84 |
| I.S.E. 6¼-89 | 79½ | 81½ |
| ITT 4½-87 | 75 | 77 |
| Komatsu 7¼-90 | 105 | 107 |
| Matsushita 6¼-90 | 112 | 114 |
| Mitsui 7¼-90 | 101½ | 102 |
| McDerm 4¾-87 | 141 | 143 |
| Morgan JP 4¼-87 | 110½ | 112½ |
| Nabisco 5¼-88 | 90 | 92 |
| Owe. Ill 4½-87 | 100 | 102 |
| Penney JC 4½-87 | 78½ | 80½ |
| Phil Lamb 4¾-83 | 94½ | 96½ |
| R.C.A. 5-88 | 77 | 79 |
| Revlon 4⅜-83 | 110 | 112 |
| Revlon 4⅜-87 | 96 | 98 |
| Sperry 4¼-88 | 95½ | 97½ |
| Squibb Intl 4¼-87 | 74½ | 76½ |
| Texaco 4½-88 | 76½ | 78½ |
| UnCarb 4¾-82 | 119½ | 121½ |
| WarnLam 4½-87 | 82 | 84 |
| WarnLam 4¼-88 | 79½ | 81½ |
| Xerox 5-88 | 74½ | 76½ |

**Bondtrade—Index**
(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

| | Med. | Long | Conv |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yesterday | 100.18 | 90.75 | 102.70 |
| Previous | 100.20 | 90.75 | 102.55 |

## International Stock Indexes

| | Yest. | Prev. | 1976 High | 1976 Low |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam | 96.70 | 98.10 | 105.60 | 97.40 |
| Brussels | 119.28 | 178.63 | 183.02 | 118.30 |
| Frankfurt | 145.83 | 143.12 | 159.68 | 141.48 |
| London 30 | Closed | 380.40 | 430.30 | 380.40 |
| London 500 | Closed | 168.67 | 183.00 | 161.71 |
| Milan | Strike | 76.08 | 91.17 | 72.23 |
| Paris | 99.50 | 99.30 | 112.10 | 97.10 |
| Sydney | 467.44 | 467.60 | 472.91 | 444.73 |
| Tokyo (n) | 346.66 | 345.12 | 346.86 | 328.28 |
| Tokyo (o) | 4659.46 | 4632.28 | 4684.25 | 4403.06 |
| Zurich | 285.80 | 285.70 | 304.00 | 285.70 |

(n) New. (o) Old.

## Tokyo Exchange

**May 31, 1976**

| | Price Yen | | Price Yen |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asahi Glass | 341 | Matsu E. Wks. | 675 |
| Canon | 461 | Mitsubi Hvy. Ind. | 149 |
| Dai Nip. Print. | 487 | Mitsubi Corp. | 426 |
| Fuji Bank | 328 | Mitsui Co. | 424 |
| Fuji Photo | 529 | Mitsukoshi | 458 |
| Hitachi | — | Nippon Elec. | 192 |
| Handa Motor | 741 | Sharp | 393 |
| C. Itoh | 300 | Shiseido | 1,140 |
| Japan Air L. | 1,630 | Sony Corp. | 2,940 |
| Kansai El. P. | 689 | Sumitomo Bk. | 331 |
| Kao Soap | 500 | Taisho Marine | 271 |
| Kirin Brewery | 385 | Takeda Chem. | 237 |
| Komatsu | 413 | Teijin | 160 |
| Kubota | 326 | Tokio Marine | 566 |
| Matsu Ind. | 664 | Toray | 157 |
| | | Toyota Motor | 842 |

*Ex-dividend.

## Eurocurrenc[y] Interest Rat[es]

| | Dollar | German mark | Swiss franc |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 D. | 5½-5⅝ | 3⅝-3⅞ | [illegible] |
| 1 M. | 6¼-6⅜ | 3½-3¾ | [illegible] |
| 3 M. | 6⅝-6¾ | 3½-3¾ | [illegible] |
| 6 M. | 7¼-7⅜ | 4¼-4½ | [illegible] |
| 1 Y. | 7½-7⅝ | 5-5¼ | [illegible] |

## European Gold M[arkets]

May 31, 1976

| | Open | |
|---|---|---|
| London | | |
| Zurich | 126.15 | |
| Paris (12.5 kilo) | 126.87 | |

U.S. dollars per ounce.


**Gold Options**
(prices in $/oz.)

| basis | Aug. | Nov. |
|---|---|---|
| 125 | 5.50 | 8.25 |
| 130 | 3.00 | 4.75 |
| 135 | 2.00 | 3.25 |

Valeurs White We[ld]
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 320123 - Telex 2747[9]

# Gold Options

Active turnover in gold options prompts us to publish quotations twice weekly (Tuesdays and Thursdays) on this page. Up-to-the-minute quotations are available by telephone or telex from:

CS&WW

Valeurs White Weld
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 320123 - Telex 27479


# Currency Rates

**May 31, 1976**

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

| | $ | £ | DM | FF | L. It. | Gldr. | BF com. | SwissF. | Dan.Kr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam | 2.7550 | 4.5630 | 106.12* | 55.21* | 32.71y | — | 6.9210* | 113.35* | 45.0450* |
| Brussels (c) | 39.76 | 70.365 | 15.3597 | 8.425 | 4.73* | 14.4645 | — | 16.38 | 6.5005 |
| Frankfurt | 2.5985 | 4.5760 | — | 54.90* | 3.079x | 94.33* | 6.5215* | 106.27* | 42.44* |
| London (a) | | | | — | Closed | — | | | |
| Milan | 843.70 | 1,490 | 324.90 | 176.18 | — | 306.34 | 21.1650 | 346.00 | 137.71 |
| Paris | 4.7350 | 8.34625 | 182.490* | — | 5.6175x | 171.725* | 11.8817* | 194.350* | 77.400* |
| Zurich | 2.4410 | 4.2819 | 92.95* | 51.55* | 0.3893* | 88.51* | 6.13* | — | 39.85* |

Dollar value: Belgian financial franc: 40.275.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (a) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

**Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica (ENEL)**

**Guaranteed Floating Rate Loan Notes 1980**

In accordance with the provisions of the above Notes, Bankers Trust Company, as Fiscal Agent therefor, has established the Rate of Interest on such Notes for the semi-annual period ending November 30, 1976 as eight and one-eighth percent (8⅛%) per annum. Interest due on such date will be payable upon surrender of Coupon No. 13.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
*Fiscal Agent*

DATED: June 1, 1976

TO THE HOLDERS OF

**Popular Español International N.V.**

**Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes due 1977**

In accordance with the provisions of the above Notes, Bankers Trust Company, as Fiscal Agent therefor, has established the Rate of Interest on such Notes for the semi-annual period ending November 30, 1976 as seven and five-eighths percent (7⅝%) per annum. Interest due on such date will be payable upon surrender of Coupon No. 8.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
*Fiscal Agent*

DATED: June 1, 1976


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INTERNATIONAL
BUSINESS **Herald Tribune** FINANCE
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1976


# Money Managers Fail to Deliver the Goods

By Richard Phalon

NEW YORK, May 31 (NYT).—The stock market has been so tricky to fathom over the last four years that many investors might have made more money keying their trading to such auguries as sunspots or pigeon flights in Central Park than to the kind of advice they have been getting from most money managers.

It was not so long ago, for example, that even the most modestly promoted mutual fund would promise prospective buyers that professional management would at the very least keep them ahead of inflation. In fact, the funds—if anything—have proved to be a negative hedge against the rising cost of living.

Between November, 1968, and March 31 of this year, for example—a seven-year period that includes two market peaks—only three of 285 mutual funds studied by Computer Directions Advisors, a financial services firm, outstripped the 58-per-cent rise in the consumer price index. Only 60 of the funds, in fact, managed to equal or do better than the broad cross section of the market measured by the Standard & Poor's 500 stock averages.

Investors have retaliated—and taken advantage of a rising market—by cashing in their mutual fund shares at record levels. The fund money managers are not alone in their predicament. Other surveys have shown that most major bank commingled equity funds—pension money, for the most part—have also lagged behind the market over the last five years. Capital losses of 25 per cent or more have not been uncommon.

On the other side of the equation, some studies have shown that high-grade corporate bonds and U.S. Treasury bills have been offering better yields than stocks for almost every one of the last 10 years.

Since it takes no great expertise to invest in either high quality bonds or Treasury bills, what price professional management? One of the answers seems to be convenience. Despite the proliferation of investment courses in such beehives of adult education as the community colleges, many investors paradoxically complain they are working so hard to accumulate capital that they do not have time enough to learn how to manage it.

One of the big pitfalls in their search for help is that almost anyone can set up shop as an investment adviser. The one major requirement is that an adviser detail his credentials in a form filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

An easy check of those credentials for investors can be made in person at the office of the SEC region in which the adviser does business, or by writing directly to the agency's public reference section, at 500 North Capitol Street, S. E. Washington, D.C. 20549. A form ordered from Washington costs 15 cents a page, with a minimum charge of $2, and currently takes about three weeks to be processed.

Credentials and personal background aside, it helps to know something about a money manager's batting average. What sort of buys and sells has he recommended? How well has he done over the last year—in written detail—against such standard measures as the S&P 500 stock average, or the Dow Jones industrial averages?

In general, the law demands that advisers act in a fashion that is "not misleading." Thus, when an adviser advertises his successes he also has to pinpoint his failures. All of his recommendations for 12 months back are supposed to be an open book.

*But Economic Reasons Cited*

# Slower China Trade Worries Businessmen

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, May 31 (NYT).—A recent slowdown in China's imports and exports is causing growing concern among some businessmen that China's current anti-rightist political campaign may be adversely affecting its foreign trade following several years of rapid expansion.

Analysts here caution, however, that although the campaign may be making Chinese officials more hesitant to enter into long-term contracts, several purely economic factors are also contributing to the trade cutback.

These include a sense that Peking may get better prices and terms by delaying some deals. Another factor is an apparent effort to return to China's long-stated policy of maintaining an even balance of trade after a two-year buying spree. In that time China acquired an estimated 100 new plants but ran up a deficit close to $1.5 billion.

Chinese officials themselves, in recent interviews with visiting delegations, have insisted that China's current political campaign will not affect its foreign trade.

The campaign, which began last winter after the death of Premier Chou En-lai, has been aimed against "capitalist roaders" who allegedly overstressed production and put too much emphasis on the purchase of foreign technology at the expense of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's calls for class struggle and self-reliance.

The first fears of a trade slowdown arose when it was disclosed last month that China had reduced its purchase of Japanese steel for the first half of 1976 by 75 per cent and cut back sharply on its shipments of oil to both Japan and the Philippines this spring.

At the same time, businessmen attending the spring session of the Canton trade fair, which ended last week, reported that they had completed far fewer deals than at any time in recent years.

Overall attendance at the fair was a record of 24,000, the Chinese press agency Hsinhua said last week. But an informal survey by the National Council for U.S.-China Trade and the American Liaison Office in Peking found that while American attendance was about the same as last fall—with about 600 U.S. businessmen—American transactions totaled only about $23 million, or half of last fall's $40 million.

One American businessman in Hong Kong who has made many trips to China in the last few years and who just returned from Canton said he felt the political campaign had "created some hesitancy" on the part of Chinese officials at the fair.

"It has forced them into a holding pattern," he said. "They are nervous now about entering into long-term contracts for which they might get attacked later if the price changes, so they won't make deals for beyond November."

Analysts who follow China's economic affairs also point to several specific financial reasons why Peking may have reduced its foreign trade this spring.

The reduction in purchases of steel from Japan, they suggest, were in part due to a sharp rise in Japanese steel prices and a Chinese tactical effort to counteract this increase. Peking has ordered less than 600,000 tons of Japanese steel for the first half of the year after taking 2.27 million tons in the last half of 1975.

Similarly, specialists here feel that China's cutback in shipments of oil to Japan, variously estimated between 10 and 50 per cent, was partly an attempt to pressure Japan into taking more Chinese oil in the long run.

Japanese imports of Chinese oil have increased from virtually zero to 8 million tons in the last three years, but last winter Japanese officials indicated they did not want to continue to expand their purchases so fast.

This reportedly disturbed Peking, which had counted on growing oil exports to cover its large trade deficit with Japan.

China's foreign trade last year totaled about $15 billion, with $3.79 billion of that with Japan—China's largest trading partner—and $462 million with the United States.

Peking ran up a deficit of about $730 million with Japan and about $145.5 million with the United States. China's overall trade imbalance is thought to have been somewhat less than $500 million last year, considerably down from a deficit of $1 billion in 1974 but more than Peking had accepted in the past under its strict Maoist policy of self-reliance.

# Volvo Said to Develop an Auto That Is Nearly Pollution-Free

LOS ANGELES, May 31 (AP).—Volvo has developed a nearly pollution-free car with improved mileage that will be sold in California later this year, the state Air Resources Board (ARB) said Saturday.

ARB chairman Tom Quinn called the new car, which uses an American-made catalytic converter, the "most significant breakthrough ever achieved" in the effort to reduce smog emissions from automobiles.

Mr. Quinn told a news conference here that the new Volvo, "in addition to being nearly smog-free, actually gets 10 per cent better mileage than current models."

He said the new Volvo has completed lengthy tests required by the ARB and the federal Environmental Protection Agency.

"We were astounded by the results, which show that within the next decade we can nearly eliminate the automobile as a major cause of smog," he said.

The new smog-control system was designed for Volvo by Engelhard Industries of Edison, New Jersey. The ARB estimated the cost of the device, a "three-way" catalytic converter, at between $25 and $50 per car, but said the price would go down with mass production.

Mr. Quinn said the new Volvo is 10 times cleaner than cars sold in most of the nation and seven times cleaner than cars currently sold in California, which has more stringent emission requirements. He said the new system was discovered inadvertently.

"Volvo was trying to develop an emissions system to meet California's stringent 1977 smog standards and at the same time improve fuel economy," he said. "Volvo had no idea that its new control system would result in a nearly pollution-free car."

*Misled by Rambouillet Pact?*

# Currency Dealers Criticize Banks

WASHINGTON, May 31 (Reuters).—Foreign exchange dealers attending the International Foreign Exchange Dealers' Association convention here say they are concerned about lack of central bank intervention during the recent bout of European currency unrest.

The dealers said this has helped to heighten to some extent the confused conditions which have existed since the French franc came under pressure in early January.

The dealers believe if the central banks had been willing fully to provide one side of a particular market, then recent difficulties in making a forward market in sterling and the lira in particular would have been diminished, if not entirely removed.

The dealers said the mystique surrounding the Rambouillet summit agreement last November has, in large measure, contributed to the uncertainty in foreign exchange markets during the past few months.

"We were led to believe that this agreement was in fact more substantive in theory than it has turned out to be in practice," one senior European dealer said.

**Think They Were Misled**

A senior U.S. dealer said, "While I wouldn't go so far as to say that the market has been conned about Rambouillet, we were certainly led to believe that it was far more important than it apparently seems to be in retrospect."

Otmar Emminger, deputy governor of the Bundesbank, said, however, that the agreement could have done nothing to prevent the recent steep falls in the lira and sterling, as it does not rule out rate movements due to deep-seated factors, including political ones.

"On the contrary, it is based on the understanding that fundamental factors should work themselves out through exchange rates," Mr. Emminger said.

Mr. Emminger said the agreement does not provide any support mechanism for weak currencies and in the minds of its authors it mainly relates to the movements of the dollar vis-a-vis the jointly floating bloc of European currencies and the yen.

He said the dollar has been surprisingly stable over the last 10 months against the mark and other float currencies.

It was little affected by European currency troubles in January and February, despite the fact that several deficit countries spent about $12 billion on the market to defend their currencies and that the U.S. current account balance has swung from a record surplus last year to zero this year, he said.

Mr. Emminger said this surprising stability of the dollar can, under the circumstances, only be explained by the fact that the United States has made quite considerable progress toward better domestic stability and very recently by the sharp upward movement in short-term U.S. interest rates.

But, he said, "in the longer term greater exchange rate stability cannot be expected merely from intervention or manipulation of exchange rates, and is only possible if every major country pursues sound economic and financial policies."

He said this was expressly recognized in another declaration of the Rambouillet summit which said greater stability involves efforts to restore greater stability in underlying economic and financial conditions.

Mr. Emminger also said a return to fixed exchange rates is unlikely in the foreseeable future.

He told the association meeting that two main factors prevent a return to fixed rates: The impotence of many governments in the face of inflation and the huge potential for destabilizing capital flows.

He said it was impossible to maintain stable exchange rate relationships when cost and price movements in the major industrial countries vary so widely.

Illustrating his point, Mr. Emminger said that during 1975 inflation was running at a 6-percent annual rate in West Germany, while the British rate of inflation was running at 24 per cent over the same period.

He said that as various countries differ greatly in their ability to cope with inflationary pressures, considerable disparities are likely to emerge in future as well.

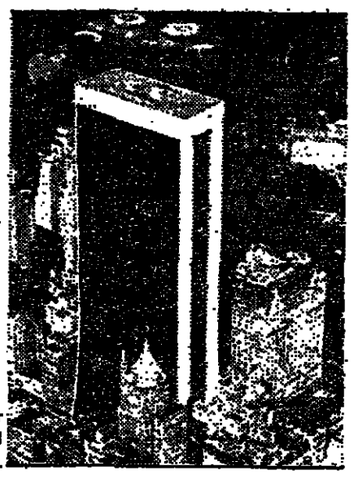
It is also unrealistic, he added, to try to maintain fixed parities when a large volume of destabilizing capital flows can be set in motion by interest rate differentials and by distrust of the future value of currencies.

Mr. Emminger said he was skeptical about the possibility of achieving sufficient harmony in monetary policies to avoid such tensions.

Experience has shown that the only effective defense against destabilizing flows is a flexible exchange rate acting as a shock absorber, he said.

## Markets Closed

**All stock exchanges and banks were closed in the United States and the United Kingdom Monday for national holidays.**

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Marine Midland Bank — Midland Bank Limited — National Bank of North America — The National Commercial Bank Saudi Arabia
Provincial Bank of Canada — Republic National Bank of New York — Riyad Bank Limited — Société Générale de Banque, S.A.
Trade Development Bank Overseas Inc. — Wells Fargo Bank N.A. — World Banking Corporation S.A. Luxembourg WOBACO
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UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET FRANÇAISES - U.B.A.F.
May 13th 1976

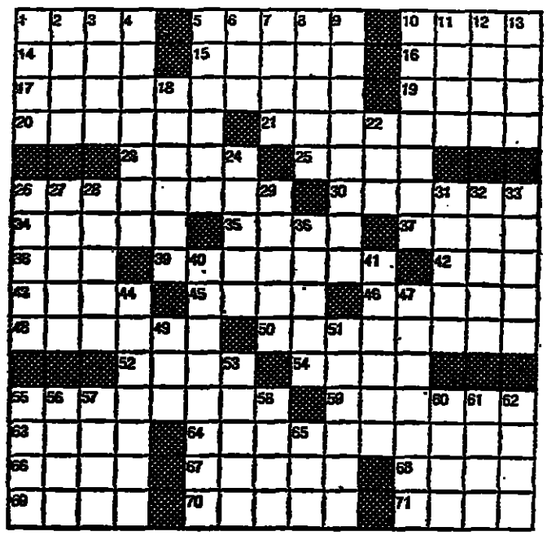
# CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

**ACROSS**

1 African lake
5 Morning ——
10 Some remarks are off this
14 Pueblo Indian
15 Jewish scripture
16 Oklahoma Indian
17 Voters in general
19 —— Hari
20 Gala
21 Something often mixed
23 Wheel holder
25 Line on a voting machine
26 Kind of politics
30 Used-car deal
34 Stranger
35 Chevalier film
37 Side dish
38 —— banana
39 U.S. writer Paul
42 Native: Suffix
43 Chemical suffixes
45 Reward
46 Break off
48 Some candidates' goal
50 Homesteaders
52 Actress —— Ellen
54 ——Pea, baby in "Popeye"
55 Kind of political son
59 Smithy fixtures
63 Poet of old
64 Campaigners
66 —— and shin.
67 Highway to north
68 Product of 63 Across
69 Legal document
70 Lacks
71 Greek goddess

**DOWN**

1 Escoffier, for one
2 ——-in-one
3 Copies
4 Give orders
5 Bikini et al.
6 Pro
7 Underground car
8 "... pumpkin ——"
9 Political bombast
10 Helmsman's need
11 State
12 Snapshot, Variety style
13 Atlantic cape
18 Trying
22 Reverence
24 Emblematic bird
26 Hors d'oeuvres
27 Go it ——
28 Age
29 Blue and White
31 —— and kicking
32 Anon
33 Pitchers
36 André and family
40 New World resident
41 Belgian port
44 Relished
47 Exalt
49 Thrice: Prefix
51 Mark et al.
53 "—— of Two Cities"
55 President
56 Friend, in Paris
57 Florist's item
58 Noun suffix
60 Roman road
61 ——Lenape
62 Planes
65 Family member



# WEATHER

| | C | F | | | C | F | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALGARVE | 22 | 72 | Clear | MADRID | 27 | 81 | Clear |
| AMSTERDAM | 16 | 61 | Cloudy | MILAN | 27 | 81 | Clear |
| ANKARA | 22 | 72 | Clear | MONTREAL | 23 | 73 | Cloudy |
| ATHENS | 23 | 73 | Clear | MOSCOW | 12 | 54 | Overcast |
| BEIRUT | 28 | 82 | Clear | MUNICH | 12 | 54 | Stormy |
| BELGRADE | 18 | 64 | Overcast | NEW YORK | 20 | 68 | Cloudy |
| BERLIN | 21 | 70 | Overcast | NICE | 22 | 72 | Clear |
| BRUSSELS | 16 | 61 | Variable | OSLO | 15 | 59 | Cloudy |
| BUCHAREST | 24 | 75 | Clear | PARIS | 18 | 64 | Cloudy |
| BUDAPEST | 18 | 64 | Cloudy | PRAGUE | 16 | 61 | Cloudy |
| CASABLANCA | 23 | 77 | Clear | ROME | 28 | 82 | Clear |
| COPENHAGEN | 13 | 55 | Cloudy | SOFIA | 23 | 73 | Clear |
| COSTA DEL SOL | 22 | 72 | Clear | STOCKHOLM | 10 | 50 | Rain |
| DUBLIN | 14 | 57 | Cloudy | TEHRAN | 30 | 86 | Cloudy |
| EDINBURGH | 13 | 55 | Cloudy | TEL AVIV | 28 | 82 | Clear |
| FLORENCE | 24 | 75 | Clear | TUNIS | 26 | 79 | Clear |
| FRANKFURT | 18 | 64 | Cloudy | VIENNA | 16 | 61 | Showers |
| GENEVA | 22 | 72 | Clear | WARSAW | 11 | 52 | Showers |
| HELSINKI | 9 | 48 | Rain | WASHINGTON | 21 | 70 | Cloudy |
| ISTANBUL | 22 | 72 | Clear | ZURICH | 17 | 63 | Cloudy |
| LAS PALMAS | 23 | 73 | Clear | | | | |
| LISBON | 28 | 82 | Clear | | | | |
| LONDON | 17 | 63 | Variable | | | | |
| LOS ANGELES | 18 | 63 | Cloudy | | | | |

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

**ADVERTISEMENT**

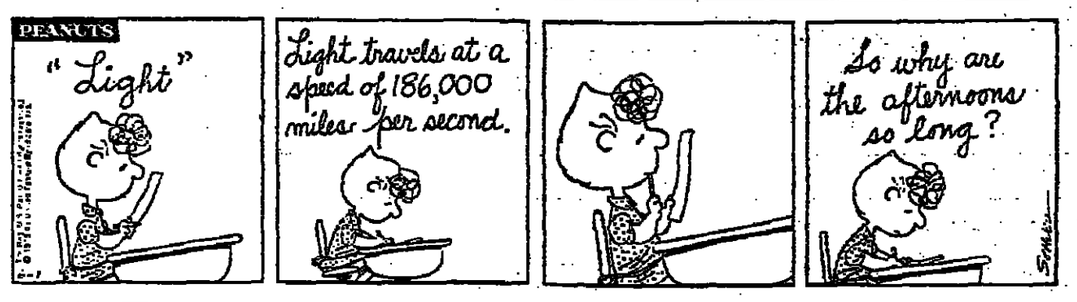
May 31, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

| | |
|---|---|
| (w) Alexander Fund | $7.19 |
| (d) Am. Express Int'l Fd | $5.50 |
| Austral. Select Fd | $2.28 |
| **BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:** | |
| — (d) Baerbond | SF785.15 |
| — (d) Conbar | SF738 |
| — (d) Grobar | SF549 |
| — (d) Stockbar | SF855 |
| (w) Browninvest | $13.71 |
| (d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd. | $13.52 |
| (d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd. | $4.97 |
| (d) A.G.F. Japan Fd | $7.45 |
| **CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:** | |
| — (w) Capital Int'l | $14.42 |
| — (w) Capital Italia S.A. | $7.79 |
| (d) Capital Rentinvest | LF1,110 |
| (d) Caribinc Open-End | $124.75 |
| (d) Citadel Fund | $3.01 |
| (i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. | $831.03 |
| (w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs. | $7.59 |
| (w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs. | $12.42 |
| (d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. | $8.65 |
| **CREDIT SUISSE:** | |
| — (d) Canasec | SF563 |
| — (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds | SF70.50 |
| — (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l | SF65.50 |
| — (d) Energie-Valor | SF80.25 |
| — (d) Ussec | SF632 |
| — (d) Europa-Valor | SF122.25 |
| (i) Crosby Fund S.A. | $4.31 |
| (w) D.G.C. | $40.27 |
| (d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) | $1.19 |
| (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l | $13.45 |
| (w) Dr. Interch. Inv. Fd. | $11.79 |
| (w) Europe Obligations | LF1,007 |
| **DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:** | |
| — (d) Concentra | DM21.10 |
| — (d) Intl. Rentenfond | DM77.60 |
| **FIDELITY:** | |
| — (w) Fidelity Amer. A* | $16.93 |
| — (w) Fidelity Dir. Sys. Tr. | $51.62 |
| — (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund | $10.25 |
| — (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund | $27.88 |
| — (d) Fidelity World Fd. | $11.50 |
| (w) First Intern'l Fd. | $121.70 |
| (w) First Int'l Realty Sec. | $13.90 |
| (d) First Nat'l City Fund | $26.58 |
| (w) Fleming Fund S.A. | $58.56 |
| (w) Fleming Japan Fund | $27.80 |
| (w) Fonselex Issue Pr. | SF1,875 |
| (d) Formula Selection Fd. | SF69.00 |
| (d) Fonditalia | 39.72 |
| (d) Fund of Nations | $5.87 |
| (d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) | $6.76 |
| (w) Future Australia Fd. | Aus.$5.75 |
| **G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:** | |
| — (w) Berry Int'l Fund | $12.07 |
| — (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. | $29.77 |
| — (w) G.T. Dollar Fund | $5.51 |
| (w) Guardian Gr Fd. Int'l. | $7.99 |
| (w) Hausmann Holdgs. NV. | $6.366 |
| (i) H.O.L.T. Hobet | $26.87 |
| (d) Icofund | $9.60 |
| (d) Interlix | $275.80 |
| (d) Interfund S.A. | $6.58 |
| (w) Intermarket Fund | $110.80 |
| (w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey) | $23.31 |
| (r) Int'l Securities Fund | $5.76 |
| (r) Invest. Atlantiques | $26.32 |
| (d) Italamerica S.A. Fund | $7.93 |
| (r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. | $1.13 |
| (r) Japan Growth Fund | $15.24 |
| (d) Japan Selection Fund | $47.59 |
| (w) Japan Pacific Fund | $16.22 |
| **JARDINE FLEMING:** | |
| — (r) Jardine Japan Fund | $45.87 |
| — (r) Jardine Selection NV. | $16.16 |
| (d) KB Income Fund | LF1,614 |
| (d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F. | $10.91 |
| (w) Kleinwort Benn. Jap. F. | $39.04 |
| (r) Leverage Cap. Hold | $29.79 |
| **LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:** | |
| —+(w) L&ST Multi-way Fd. | SF402.50 |
| —+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income | SF246 |
| (w) Lumfund | $18.92 |
| (d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund | $9.63 |
| (d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund | $1.61 |
| (d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund | $2.16 |
| (w) N.A.M.F. | $84.83 |
| (w) Nippon Fund | $41.50 |
| (w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund | $6.17 |
| (w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd. | $6.40 |
| (r) Pegasus Intern'l | $6.81 |
| (d) Putnam Intern'l Fund | $21.83 |
| (d) Renta Fund | LF1,859 |
| (d) Rentinvest | LF274 |
| (d) Safe Trust Fund | $10.21 |
| (w) Samurai Portfolio | SF58.30 |
| Share Realty N.V. | $15.34 |
| Share International N.V. | $4.65 |
| **SEPRO:** | |
| — (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) | $12.60 |
| — (q) CSF Fund | SF23.04 |
| — (d) Crossbow Fund | SF4.44 |
| — (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V. | $7.42 |
| (w) SMH Special Fund | DM83.40 |
| **SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:** | |
| — (r) Parion Sw. R. Est. | SF1,567.50 |
| — (r) Securswiss | SF997 |
| (d) Soros Fund | $223.17 |
| (w) Star Fund | $4.87 |
| **SWISS BANK CORP.:** | |
| — (d) America-Valor | SF450.50 |
| — (d) Intervalor | SF65.25 |
| — (d) Japan Portfolio | SF361.25 |
| — (d) Swissvalor New Ser. | SF211.50 |
| — (d) Univ. Bond Select | SF76 |
| — (d) Universal Fund | SF90.75 |
| (w) Talent Global Fund | $3.90 |
| (w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) | $36.42 |
| (w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. | $36.22 |
| (w) Transpacific Fund | $20.41 |
| **UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:** | |
| — (d) Amca U.S. Sh. | SF53.75 |
| — (d) Bond Invest | SF65.25 |
| — (d) Convert-Invest | SF72.75 |
| — (d) Eurit Europe Sh. | SF110 |
| — (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. | SF63.50 |
| — (d) Globinvest | SF64 |
| — (d) Pacific Invest | SF76.50 |
| — (d) Rometac-Invest | SF339 |
| — (d) Safit South. Afr Sh. | SF154.50 |
| — (d) Sima Swiss Str. Est | SF177 |
| **UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:** | |
| — (d) Atlantikfonds | DM16.15 |
| — (d) Europafonds | DM31.60 |
| — (d) Unifonds | DM20.16 |
| — (d) Unirenta | DM41.30 |
| — (d) Unispecial I | DM39.73 |
| (w) United Can. Inv. Fd. | $3.33 |
| (d) U.S Trust Invest. Fd. | $11.97 |
| (w) Western Growth Fd | $6.15 |
| (w) Western Hedge Fund | $1,370.71 |
| (w) West Proprietary N.V. | $1,536.63 |
| (d) World Equity Grth Fd. | $425.75 |
| (w) Worldwide Securities | $46.75 |
| (w) Worldwide Special | $3,883.53 |

DM — Deutsche Mark. * — Ex-dividend: z — New: N.A — Not available: BF — Belgian francs: LF — Luxembourg francs. SF — Swiss francs: + — Offer prices. a — Asked: b — bid. Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit.

PEANUTS




B.C.




BLONDIE




BEETLE BAILEY




WIZARD of ID




ANDY CAPP




REX MORGAN M.D.




RIP KIRBY




## JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD AND BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HOOTT

NAPOC

CADAFE

TENNIT




Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: A "○○○" ○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GLADE DEMON IMPEDE FARINA

Answer: *The baseball game was in such a shape!*- "DIAMOND"

## DENNIS THE MENACE




# BOOKS

## ADVENTURES OF A MATHEMATIC

*By Dr. Stanislaw Ulam. Charles Scribner's Sons. Illustrated. $14.95.*

Reviewed by Harry Schwartz

QUICK, name an outstanding living mathematician. For the average person, the chances he can do this are almost zero. Mathematicians are perhaps the last large important group of Americans to retain their privacy in this post-Watergate world. Even the press has virtually given up on trying to report about who's who and what's what in the mathematical world. Reporters who are fearless when asked to expose the mysteries of DNA's double helix, or of quasars, pulsars and plate tectonics, quail and flee when faced by the challenge of category theory or functional analysis.

Yet we live in a world dominated by mathematics and, to a large extent, made possible only by the work of contemporary and past mathematicians. The computer revolution, after all, is only the mathematicization of huge chunks of everyday life. National governments and major corporations alike base their strategies on mathematical models and techniques developed only in the past generation. Mathematics triumphed long ago in large areas of economics, sociology and political science. Now the marriage of history and mathematics—sometimes called cliometrics—is a new growth point in the social sciences.

In this remarkable volume, one of the world's greatest living mathematicians, Stanislaw Ulam, has tried to break down part of the wall between creative mathematicians and the rest of society. Ulam attempts to minimize almost completely the actual mathematics that was at the center of his own activities and of those of the star-studded group with which he associated. His effort is to portray mathematicians as human beings with whom readers, regardless of background, can feel bonds of sympathy and understanding.

Ulam's qualifications are outstanding. Born in Poland in 1909, he manifested his genius and productivity so soon and so well that he was invited to the United States in the mid-1930s and proved his quality first at Princeton and then at Harvard. In World War II, he became one of the scientific stars at Los Alamos, where he worked much of his subsequent life. He has a valid claim to be considered the inventor of the hydrogen bomb, a claim disputable only perhaps by Edward Teller, Andrei D. Sakharov and Ibor Tamm. He also invented the Monte Carlo Methods, a standard technique now for studying problems too complex to be fully defined and explained only by a system of equations.

Ulam's "crowd," bef and after the Los Al were the superstars physics and mathem Von Neumann was friend. Enrico Fer Gamow, Edward Telle Oppenheimer, I. I. Kac and others of s stature populate these is an ambience in gathers, many regard Einstein's achievement luck than brains—Go have used such sim matics as Einstein for apparently—and even Neumann, perhaps mathematician of his tury, is occasionally upon condescendingl always quite reaching possible perfection.

Mathematicians, in this volume, are gossips, have trouble wives like nonintelle are often jealous of and are not above tricks to try to gain discovery, etc., etc. very suggestive of the among the molecular as chronicled years ag Watson.

If you have the gift mathematics, mathem covery is apparently easy, or so Ulam main just sit around a table with one or mathematicians, drink eat pastries, and thin several hours—interr thinking with an remark or a little w piece of paper. It done in a room where and chalk replace pencil. I once knew matician on Martha's who claimed to do his using a stick to writ in the sand of Squibnoc But those who can miracles are few and f I just get a headach new discoveries—when Ulam formula.

What also emerges book is the importan a Jewish mathematic fact was first hinted emotional crisis that ways the narrative of Norbert Wiener's thematician's autobiog description of how Wi as an anti-Semite by a parents—discovered b that he and his pa really Jews. There trauma in Ulam's bo makes clear that en generation of math being a Jew or not b was a significant nobody ever forgot. was apparently even tr Von Neumann, who d arms of the Roman Church, but who like that any theorem th could discover, the Jew maticians like him could improve. All fascinating book, and even need algebra to most of it.

*Harry Schwartz is of The New York Time board.*

**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S | M | O | O | T | H | S | E | L | M | A | N | |
| | C | H | A | R | C | O | A | L | | D | O | I | N | G |
| M | O | O | N | S | T | O | N | E | | D | O | N | U | T |
| A | I | L | A | M | O | | S | N | O | O | K | S | | |
| N | O | T | O | N | | M | E | D | S | | O | T | R | A |
| A | N | S | U | | F | I | L | E | T | | U | R | I | S |
| | | N | O | U | N | | R | I | O | T | E | R | S | |
| M | A | S | T | E | R | | | A | R | M | L | E | T | |
| I | M | P | A | R | T | S | | A | R | G | O | | | |
| S | I | R | I | | H | E | N | R | Y | | U | T | A | H |
| E | D | E | N | | E | N | O | S | | S | N | A | R | E |
| | | A | D | O | R | N | S | | A | T | R | I | A | |
| B | A | D | E | N | | E | T | I | O | L | A | T | E | D |
| A | B | E | A | D | | T | R | O | L | L | I | E | S | |
| C | A | R | N | E | | T | A | U | T | E | N | S | | |

# BRIDGE — By Alan T

The diagramed deal from a match between the Israeli and Iranian teams at the World Team Olympiad in Monte Carlo was perhaps the funniest of the tournament. It demonstrates that world-class players, even as lesser mortals, can bring disaster on themselves by failing to trust their partners.

The opening bid of four clubs by the Israeli player sitting South promised a long, solid major suit and an ace in a side-suit. North duly alerted his opponents and explained this unusual partnership agreement. In doing so, he failed to notice some significant byplay: an Iranian spectator sitting behind South solemnly but improperly nodded his head in agreement with the explanation.

South thought his hearts were solid enough for practical purposes, but as North held the queen of that suit he drew the inference that South's suit was spades. He attempted to sign off in four spades, but South interpreted this as a cue-bid showing heart support and slam interest.

South therefore made a cue-bid, in turn, showing his club ace as his contribution to a slam exploration. He was electrified when North passed, having come to the erroneous conclusion that South had forgotten the convention and really held long, strong clubs. He might have rejected this interpretation if it had occurred to him that the opponents would have been heard from if South held nothing but long, strong clubs.

A trump lead would have been best for the defense, but East-West still collected 700 points for beating the contract seven tricks after a diamond lead. The Iranian players were well satisfied with this until they compare scores.

In the replay, Israel and made six spades, contract if the defen hearts. The declare and draw trumps and guess to take a first-mond finesse.

If he plays the diar first, he uncovers the that suit and guards singleton queen with he leaves himself wi cient entries to the We make use of the diamo

He can recover, ho playing clubs, drivin ace. If the defender other heart, he can ru East hand, set up clu ruff, and take the mark in diamonds to make th However, the declarer himself considerable h leading the diamond ki and not after, drawing last trump.

NORTH
♠ J64
♡ Q1032
◇ Q1032
♣ J7

| WEST | EAST |
|---|---|
| ♠ AQ1085 | ♠ K93 |
| ♡ — | ♡ 6 |
| ◇ K98654 | ◇ AJ7 |
| ♣ 52 | ♣ KQ3 |

SOUTH (D)
♠ 7
♡ AKJ97
◇ —
♣ A986

Both sides were vul. The bidding:

| South | West | North |
|---|---|---|
| ♣ 4 | Pass | ♠ 4 |
| ♣ 5 | Pass | Pass |

West led the diamo

هكذا من الأصل



## Mittermaier Announces Retirement From Skiing

STARNBERG, West Germany, May 31 (Reuters).—Rosi ermaier, West Germany's winner of two gold medals at Innsbruck Olympics in February, announced today she was ting the sport.

After 10 years of racing, the 25-year-old from Reit im Winkl ded her triumphs at Innsbruck and victory in last season's ld Cup competition were a fitting climax to her career.

"From now on I will take part in no more ski races," she at a press conference at a hotel here. "The decision to stop ng was a hard one, but my great success in Innsbruck over- ed all my plans."

She had originally intended to go on until the 1978 world ipionships in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, West Germany, but one advised her to stop. "They have already dubbed me grandma on skis and I would prefer that they didn't start g me the great-grandmother," she said.

She signed a three-year contract with the American aging firm of Mark McCormack. Her main job will be ning skiing and other sports clothes. "I enjoy painting drawing," she said. "It will be a lot of fun for me. I have ed to do it for a long time." She added that her first ction would appear next winter.

# Foyt and His Missing 19 Seconds

By Dave Anderson

INDIANAPOLIS, May 31 (NYT).—Behind him some spectators held up a homemade banner with a telephone drawn on it. "Victory lane," it read, "is calling A.J.—No. 4."

When they yelled to him, A.J. Foyt turned and smiled and waved. He was sitting on the low cement wall of his pit at the Indianapolis Speedway yesterday, talking to some friends and signing autographs and watching his pit crew in red-plaid shirts tinker with the red Gilmore Special that he would be driving.

A.J. Foyt has won the Indianapolis 500 three times, as did Mauri Rose and Wilbur Shaw, but he's 41 now and if he is going to win it for a record fourth time, he can't wait much longer. He's going to have to wait, at least, until next year because he finished second to Johnny Rutherford by 12.8 seconds yesterday in the rain that shortened the race to 255 miles and in the controversy that shortened his fuse. To the competitor named Anthony Joseph Foyt jr., this Indianapolis 255 will be remembered as the mystery of the missing 19 seconds.

"I knew we had 23 seconds on John when the yellow came on," A.J. Foyt was saying, referring to the yellow caution light that orders the drivers to maintain their position. "We run three times on the yellow, but when the green came on again, they gave me only 4 seconds. What the hell."

**Full of Confidence**

Foyt was sitting on the same low cement wall as he had before the race. But now, during the 2 1/2-hour rain delay, he was waiting for the race to resume. He was wondering where those 19 seconds had gone. But he believed that when the race started again, he somehow would win. A.J. Foyt always believes he will win, especially when he's only 12.8 seconds behind the leader. He also knew that the rain had kept him in the race.

"My front swaybar came unhooked," he said. "If it hadn't rained, I would've had to come in."

But during a delay, repairs are permitted. His pit crew installed a new front swaybar.

"It would've taken a long time to fix it," he said. "At least 15, 20 minutes."

Foyt was talking optimistically, talking about how the rain might permit him to win.

"Maybe this'll be a storybook," he was saying. "You got a broken car, but then you get time to fix it and go win. If it's your day, you win. If it's not your day, you don't win. If you're not supposed to finish the race, we'll blow up. If we're supposed to win, something will happen. I believe that. I really do. Luck figures, but sometimes you make your luck."

It wasn't A.J. Foyt's day. Just as the race was about to be resumed, the rain began falling again. On the public-address system, Johnny Rutherford was declared the winner.

When he heard the announcement, Foyt slapped his right thigh in disgust, grunted, "Ah, obscenity," talked to Jim Gilmore, the gray-haired millionaire sportsman who is his sponsor, and then stalked through Gasoline Alley toward his garage. He was wearing a blue baseball-type cap, his white flameproof driver's suit, black shoes with red laces and a tight-lipped scowl. Quickly, he disappeared behind the doors of his garage and huddled privately with Gilmore again. Foyt remained in the garage, but Gilmore appeared outside soon.

**Thinking Man**

"A.J. doesn't want to say anything right now," Gilmore said. "He's in deep thought about a lot of things."

Foyt possibly was thinking about an official protest of Rutherford's victory, but he probably also was thinking about how the rain had saved his swaybar problem and about how his crew had goofed. Shortly after he pulled into his pit during the delay, he chewed out a man named Steve for not having resoldered something and he chewed out a man named Cecil for not having changed tires. He even had to intercede in a dispute in the pits when his father, known as Tony, menaced a newsman.

"Now, Daddy," he had said, pushing his father away. "Now, Daddy, you calm yourself."

His father recently underwent open-heart surgery. Foyt explained that to the newsman and then said firmly, "Now if you keep this up, I'm going to have to step in myself." The newsman did not appear eager for that to happen. And so now, as he smoldered in the garage, Foyt had many things to think about. But after a few more minutes, Gilmore again appeared as his spokesman.

"He's still thinking," Gilmore said, "about a lot of things."

"Is one of them," a man asked, "an official protest tomorrow about the missing seconds?"

"It goes beyond that," Gilmore said.

"Does it involve retirement then?"

"Not quite that," Gilmore answered. "I can really say that retirement would be a great surprise to me."

"Did he think the race could've been resumed sooner?"

"We sincerely believe," Gilmore said, "that the officials could've resumed the race 35 or 40 minutes sooner than they did. And if they had, we think we would've had a chance to get into first place before the rain came again."

Gilmore stepped aside as a trash can of canned beer was ushered into the garage.

"As for the protest," Gilmore said, "I doubt very much if A.J. will protest."

Inside the garage, Foyt was sipping a beer and smiling. He probably was still thinking about the mystery of the missing 19 seconds but maybe he also was thinking about something he had said in his pit during the delay.

"I like John Rutherford," he had said. "Hell, if I think I can get away with making up time on the yellow, I'm going to try."



Associated Press.

DURING THE STORM—Johnny Rutherford, right, gets together with A.J. Foyt during a break in the action because of rain. Officials soon halted the Indianapolis 500.

## For Rutherford, It Was an Honest Victory

INDIANAPOLIS, May 31 (AP).—"Victory is sweet any way you can get it," Johnny Rutherford said yesterday after winning the rain-shortened 60th Indianapolis 500 auto race.

"I feel sorry for A.J.," he said, referring to his friend and rival, A.J. Foyt. "A.J. wanted his fourth victory but I'm awfully glad I got my second."

Rutherford, 38, shrugged off charges by Foyt that he had cheated by picking up ground during a yellow light drive-with-caution situation.

"What Foyt didn't recall was that he had five pit stops, and I had only four," Rutherford said after the race was declared official. "He knows I did not cheat him."

Foyt, 41, contended when the race was stopped after 102 laps and 255 miles that he had lost 19 seconds to Rutherford while the yellow light was flashing. In this situation, all drivers must hold their exact position.

"Rutherford did the same thing to me two years ago, and last year in the rain Bobby Unser passed me while the yellow light was on, not knowing who I was," Foyt said. "A lot of guys do this—and I might do it myself under certain circumstances—but it's hard to get away with."

**Guthrie Finishes Race**

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 31 (AP).—Narrowly missing a three-car crash with two laps to go, David Pearson, in a Mercury, won the 17th Annual World 600 stock car race yesterday with the caution flag waving.

Janet Guthrie, 38, the first woman to compete in a major stock car race, drove the entire distance and finished 15th after starting 27th in a Chevrolet. She had driven 379 of the 400 laps when the race was completed.

## ferees Not Favorites the Defeated Celtics

NIX, Ariz., May 31 (UPI). coach Tom Heinsohn e harsh words for the after the Celtics lost the ame of the National ll Association champion- es, 105-98, to the Phoenix sterday.

rse, winning coach John said he just didn't the charges that the favored Phoenix, who the best-of-seven series, ad the tempo at the ut then the referees let us press and it was alizing thing." Heinsohn We were working so hard ckcourt and then having s go against us. We rying to steal the ball, s them.

ught we scrapped and all the way, but sometimes that's not enough, especially in a game like this with all the calls against us."

Officials Richie Powers and Paul Mihalak called three technicals in the game, against Heinsohn and Boston players Charlie Scott and Dave Cowens. Another Celtic, Kevin Stacom, was ejected along with Phoenix' Ricky Sobers for fighting in the second quarter.

Heinsohn suggested Powers and Mihalik might have read a story in the local paper, imploring the referees to watch for Boston overaggressiveness.

"I really don't believe all this about the officials favoring one team or the other," Macleod said. "There are two teams in the finals, and this is a hard game to call with all the contact and movement."

Macleod credited the Suns' victory to aggressiveness and patience in their offense.

"Both teams were playing very aggressive and that leads to a lot of fouls on both," Macleod said. "We weren't really trying to play Boston's style, but against the Celtics you have to be aggressive. It happened we got the chance to run a little more than usual.

"It wasn't a case of getting fired up. If you're not fired up for a championship series, you never will be. We're getting better defensively, although we could do a lot more. Boston is a tremendous offensive team, they were down 23 and in a brief time came back to within two. But we managed to keep our composure."

Keith Erickson, who grabbed a big rebound just under the two-minute mark with Phoenix leading, 98-94, conceded it was easier under the boards after Dave Cowens departed with six fouls with 5:18 left in the game.

"There's a lot more room under there without Cowens," Erickson said.

Alvan Adams, the NBA rookie of the year, had 33 points to lead the Suns, including a 14-of-25 performance from the floor. He also had 14 rebounds.

## ky Shot ps Maltbie Win Golf

N, Ohio, May 31 (AP). Maltbie survived a final-, then bounced a playoff a gallery post to the ventually subdued Hale th a birdie on the fourth le yesterday and then he was "lucky" to win gural Memorial golf tour-

e, who scored two vic- the 1975 rookie of the lied the first and fourth oles, the clincher with a utt.

who had matched Malt- the unique, three-hole before sudden death on the 18th, was lying the green when Maltbie home.

y, however, was on the e third of the playoff Maltbie hooked his ap- oward the gallery. But caromed off the top of a tal stake supporting the ropes that restrain the s. The ball bounced back reen and Maltbie made hat kept him alive.

ght I had hit someone allery," said Maltbie. ted the final round with roke lead, dropped two ehind but kept on plug- a 4-over-par 76 that, y, kept him in the play-

tterly disappointed Irwin out of the pack, once o-shot lead over the field made double-bogey 7 on hole in regulation play. hed with a 69 and tied at 288, even-par on the at Jack built and the winning score of the

Maltbie and Irwin could par on the 7,072-yard Village Golf Club a layout designed and ted by Jack Nicklaus. shot a final-round 73 292.

revino had a 72-295, Tom f 72-293, leading money- Hubert Green 75-295, Miller 71-296 and Ben w. Ike Irwin a two-time this year, struggled to a more than half the final 71 failed to break 300.

FINAL SCORES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| alible | $40,000 | 71-71-70-76—288 |
| in | 22,800 | 71-74-74-69—288 |
| | 14,200 | 69-75-71-75—289 |
| Gee | 6,866 | 71-73-73-74—290 |
| le | 5,800 | 74-73-70-73—290 |
| | 6,800 | 74-74-70-73—291 |
| am | 6,800 | 72-74-73-72—291 |
| eth | 5,650 | 76-67-73-77—292 |
| klaus | 5,650 | 71-75-73-73—292 |
| skopf | 4,800 | 77-74-70-72—293 |

**Coles Triumph**

WICH, England, May 31 -Neil Coles, 41-year-old Ryder Cup veteran, beat n Eamonn Darcy on the ole of a sudden-death today to win the £50,000 0 Penfold PGA golf onship.

African Gary Player, o made the playoff, was ted at the first hole after utting for a bogey 5. and Coles both birdied cond hole before Coles victory at the third when ihman shot into a bunker. r, Darcy and Coles had eadlocked on 280 after 72 ver the 6,724-yard par-70 St. George's seaside links. had a final-round 68, a 69 and Coles a 70. ld Palmer, the defending on, finished with a 71 and regate.

### Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(Based on 100 at-bats.)

| | G | AB | R | H | Pct |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leflore, Det. | 34 | 140 | 23 | 53 | .379 |
| G. Brett, K.C. | 41 | 168 | 27 | 59 | .351 |
| Carty, Cleve. | 37 | 136 | 23 | 47 | .346 |
| Lynn, Bost. | 32 | 117 | 16 | 40 | .342 |
| Bostock, Minn. | 33 | 123 | 15 | 42 | .341 |
| Patek, K.C. | 39 | 128 | 24 | 43 | .336 |
| Dent, Chi. | 39 | 146 | 15 | 48 | .329 |
| Hargrove, Texas | 38 | 143 | 22 | 45 | .315 |
| McRae, K.C. | 41 | 157 | 23 | 49 | .312 |
| Munson, N.Y. | 39 | 170 | 22 | 53 | .312 |

RUNS—North, Oak., 35; Otis, K.C., 32; Hargrove, Texas, 32; White, N.Y., 30; Bell, Cle., 28; Rivers, N.Y., 28.

RUNS BATTED IN—Burroughs, Tex., 36; Munson, N.Y., 33; Rudi, Oak., 32; Chambliss, N.Y., 30; Otis, K.C., 30.

HITS—Brett, K.C., 59; Remy, Cal., 55; Leflore, Det., 53; Munson, N.Y., 53; Chambliss, N.Y., 51.

DOUBLES—Carty, Cle., 12; Leflore, Det., 12; Evans, Bost., 11; McRae, K.C. 11; Bowell, Texas, 11.

TRIPLES—Piniella, N.Y., 4; Brett, K.C., 4; North, Oak., 4.

HOME RUNS—Yastrzemski, Bost., 8; Hendrick, Cle., 8; Otis, K.C., 8; Ford, Minn., 8; Burroughs, Texas, 8.

STOLEN BASES—North, Oak., 26; Patek, K.C., 21; Baylor, Oak., 21; Carew, Minn., 17; Campaneris, Oak., 17

PITCHING (5 decisions) — Slaton, Mil., 7-1, .875, 3.40; Brown, Cle., 5-1, .833, 2.17; Bird, K.C., 5-1, .833, 2.95; Leonard, K.C., 4-1, .800, 2.81; Briles, Texas, 4-1, .800, 2.16; Singer, Texas, 4-1, .800, 3.48; Travers, Mil., 5-2, .714, 1.94; Fitzmorris, K.C., 5-2, .714, 3.57.

STRIKEOUTS—Ryan, Cal., 85; Tanana, Cal., 82; Blyleven, Minn., 64; Gossage, Chi., 57; Jenkins, Bost., 53.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(Based on 100 at-bats.)

| | G | AB | R | H | Pct |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| McBride, St. L. | 29 | 114 | 14 | 41 | .368 |
| Crawford, St. L. | 37 | 121 | 20 | 43 | .355 |
| Griffey, Cin. | 39 | 158 | 38 | 56 | .354 |
| Rose, Cin. | 44 | 178 | 38 | 60 | .337 |
| Foster, Cin. | 39 | 156 | 22 | 52 | .333 |
| Do. Raders, S.D. | 37 | 130 | 18 | 43 | .331 |
| Johnstone, Phila. | 29 | 100 | 24 | 33 | .330 |
| A. Oliver, Pitts. | 35 | 138 | 23 | 45 | .326 |
| Boone, Phila. | 33 | 105 | 18 | 34 | .324 |
| Montanez, S.F. | 47 | 187 | 17 | 60 | .321 |

RUNS — Monday, Chi., 38; Griffey, Cin., 38; Rose, Cin., 38; Schmidt, Phi., 35; Cash, Phi., 31; Morgan, Cin., 31; Cedeno, Houst., 31.

RUNS BATTED IN—D. May, Atl., 53; Foster, Cin., 40; Kingman, N.Y., 37; Schmidt, Phi., 37; Monday, Chi., 33.

HITS—Rose, Cin., 60; Garvey, L.A., 60; Montanez, S.F., 60; Buckner, L.A., 58; Cardenal, Chi., 56; Griffey, Cin., 56.

DOUBLES—Madlock, Chi., 15; Zisk, Pitt., 15; Montanez, S.F., 13; Millan, N.Y., 12; Buckner, L.A., 12.

TRIPLES — Cash, Phi., 5; Parker, Pitts., 5; Davis, S.D., 5; Turner, S.D., 4.

HOME RUNS — Kingman, N.Y., 17; Schmidt, Phi., 15; Monday, Chi., 8; Smith, St. L., 8; Foster, Cin., 8; Cey, L.A., 8.

STOLEN BASES—Morgan, Cin., 17; Cedeno, Houst., 16; Griffey, Cin., 15; Buckner, L.A., 11; Manguel, Mont., 10; Lopes, L.A., 10.

PITCHING (5 decisions) — Lonborg, Phi., 8-0, 1.000, 2.21; Hough, L.A., 6-0, 1.000, 2.78; Alcala, Cin., 5-0, 1.000, 3.86; Roseman, N.Y., 6-1, .857, 2.77; Christenson, Phi., 6-1, .857, 2.48; Rooker, Pitt., 6-1, .857, 2.53; Jones, S.D., 10-2, .833, 2.11; Carlton, Phi., 5-1, .833, 2.48.

STRIKEOUTS — Seaver, N.Y., 76; Mondefuse, S.F., 56; P. Niekro, Atl., 54; Richard, Houst., 52; Lolich, N.Y., 52.

## Gorman Eliminated as Tennis Begins Tiring Grind in Paris

By Bernard Kirsch

PARIS, May 31 (IHT).—The better players, who take the court tomorrow, will try to pace themselves here, do just enough to survive and move ahead to the next round in the French Open tennis championships, saving the best for when it's really needed.

American Tom Gorman once was one of the best, a semifinalist here in 1973. Today, shortly after he arrived in town, he became the first upset victim of the two-week tournament, once one of the sport's Big Four. The former American Davis Cupper was beaten by a Swede who spent last week on these courts trying to get into the event, but who lost in the final round of qualifying. He succeeded when someone called up sick, and now Rolf Norberg, 24, will have at least a second match to play.

Today, on a side court, Norberg, 24, ousted Gorman, 6-4, 7-6, 6-2, though he almost missed his opportunity in the second set when he failed to connect three times with set point. Gorman, 30, continued to err, hitting easy shots into the net before finally bowing out in less than an hour.

Gorman left the court a bit tired, for the French Open and the clay courts of Roland Garros Stadium have that effect. Adding to the fatigue are the slow balls being used here this year and the fact that every round, for the first time since 1972, is the best of five sets, whereas most tournaments are best-of-three until near the end.

"There'll be a lot of sore arms," said a tennis coach during today's action.

Gorman, after his loss, complained about the heavy "low-pressure" balls, and about the surface. "This was my first shot in Europe and I didn't like the heavy balls," he said. "But you have to laugh sometimes. I went out to a guy who didn't even qualify."

He also lost to a guy who plays his best in doubles, and was a member of Sweden's victorious Davis Cup team last year. Another member of the squad, Bjorn Borg, moves to the court tomorrow as the No. 1 seed tries to win the tournament for the third straight time. Borg meets Frenchman Dominique Bedel, and the 19-year-old bearded favorite should be able to make his own pace.

Erik Van Dillen, who was Gorman's teammate on U.S. Davis Cup teams, had a surprisingly easy match against Roger Taylor, beating the 34-year-old Englishman, 6-3, 6-4, 7-5. Also surviving was France's sole drawing hope, François Jauffret, who ousted Egypt's Ismael El Shafei, 6-2, 5-7, 6-3, in the opening round of the tournament worth 984,000 francs ($210,000).

**FIRST-ROUND RESULTS**

Men's Singles

S. Krulevitz, U.S., d. V. Zednek, Czech., 6-2, 6-0, 6-3; P. Proisy, Czech., d. John Yuill, S. Africa, 7-5, 6-2, 8-1; B. Phillips-Moore, Australia, d. F. Cramer, S. Africa, 6-3, 6-2, 7-5; G. Battrick, Brit., d. J. Andrews, U.S., 6-4, 6-4, 7-6; R. Simpson, N. Zeal., d. W. N'Godrela, France, 2-6, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4; R. Benavides, Bolivia, d. C. Dibley, Australia, 6-4, 6-4, 6-3; M. di Domenico, Italy, d. R. Lewis, Brit., 6-2, 6-2, 6-2; B. Martin, U.S., d. J. Kamiwasumi, Japan, 3-6, 6-0, 6-4, 7-5; L. Alvarez, Arg., d. B. Lloyd, Australia, 7-5, 4-6, 7-6, 7-6; E. Caviglia, Arg., d. G. Hardie, U.S., 6-1, 6-3, 4-6, 6-4; R. Norberg, Sweden, d. T. Gorman, U.S., 6-4, 7-6, 6-3; T. Smid, Czech., d. A. Gardiner, Australia, 6-1, 6-3, 6-3; F. Gebert, W. Germany, d. R. Brunet, France, 3-6, 4-6, 7-5, 6-3, 6-1; P. Jauffret, France, d. I. el Shafei, Egypt, 6-2, 5-7, 6-3, 6-2.

R. Cano, Arg., d. M. Cahill, U.S., 5-7, 6-2, 6-1, 6-1; S. Menon, India, d. P. Hagelauer, France, 7-5, 4-6, 6-2, 6-4; J. Garzubal, Arg., d. I. Molina, Chile, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3; T. Waltke, U.S., d. G. Goven, France, 4-6, 6-8, 6-1, 7-5, 8-6; J. Hrebec, Czech., d. T. Gullikson, U.S., 6-2, 6-4, 4-6, 3-6, 7-5.

D. Naegelen, France, d. S. Turner, U.S., 6-1, 6-2, 6-0; J. Passbender, W. Germany, d. A. Amitraj, India, 7-6, 6-1, 6-3; V. Amaya, U.S., d. F. Beust, France, 3-6, 6-3, 7-6, 7-5; B. Stewart, U.S., d. G. Colleppo, Italy, 6-8, 3-6, 7-5, 6-4, 6-3; A. Betancour, Colombia, d. H. Gauvin, France, 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; H. Kary, Austria, d. P. Barthès, France, 3-6, 6-4, 5-7, 6-4, 6-2; B. Prajoux, Chili, d. J. Lloyd, Britain, 6-4, 6-4, 3-6, 7-5, 6-3; B. Bertrom, S. Africa, d. J. Delaney, U.S., 4-6, 6-4, 7-5, 2-5, 6-3; C. Barrasutti, Italy, d. Eric Deblicker, France, 6-8, 4-6, 6-2, 6-2.

## U.S. Amateurs Gain In British Tourney

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland, May 31 (AP).—Vinney Giles and Dick Siderowf, top American contenders for the British amateur golf championship, pulled safely through their first-round matches today in contrasting weather on the old course of St. Andrews.

Giles, the defending champion, played in morning sunshine and fashioned a three and two victory over Hogan Stott, a 17-year-old English player.

Siderowf, who won the title in 1973, set off in heavy rain in the afternoon and defeated Scotland's David Gwyrick four-and-three.

## U.S. Football Tours Europe On Trial Basis

PARIS, May 31 (IHT).—With most of Europe's soccer and rugby players now are taking it easy, American football is coming to town.

Two American Universities tomorrow begin a six-stop tour to see what kind of a reception the U.S. game receives on the other side of the Atlantic. If all goes according to game plan, the sponsors of the tour, the inchoate Intercontinental Football League, will put together a few franchises in Europe during the next few years.

Texas A & I and Little Rock, Ark., begin huddling tomorrow in Berlin, and will play their second game in Vienna on Thursday. On Wednesday, June 9, the action goes to Florence; on June 12 it's Rome and June 15 Genoa.

The excursion of the teams ends June 17 at the Colombes Stadium, in a Paris suburb, and by that time Europe will be filled by American tourists who will have an instant cure for homesickness.

## Jones Wins His 10th for Padres

SAN DIEGO, May 31 (UPI).—Willie Davis lined a two-out single to drive in Tito Fuentes with the winning run in the 10th inning yesterday, earning Randy Jones his 10th victory of the season as the San Diego Padres beat the San Francisco Giants, 4-3.

The triumph was the fifth straight complete game for Jones. For the third consecutive game, he did not walk a batter. The San Diego southpaw, now 10-2, wound up the month of May with a 6-1 won-lost record and lowered his season earned-run average to 2.11.

**Dodgers 6, Reds 5**
**Reds 7, Dodgers 2**

At Cincinnati, Bill Plummer, Tony Perez and Cesar Geronimo homered in the eighth inning of the nightcap to power the Reds to a 7-2 triumph after Los Angeles won the opener, 6-5, on Joe Ferguson's run-scoring single in the ninth inning. The Reds, who took three of the four games from the Dodgers in the weekend series, are now .005 percentage points ahead of Los Angeles in the battle for first place in the National League West.

Rookie Santo Alcala, with relief help from Will McEnaney, notched his fifth victory in a row in the second game while Burt Hooton was tagged with his fourth loss in eight decisions.

The Reds stole nine bases in the first game and added another in the nightcap.

**Astros 5, Braves 2**
**Astros 16, Braves 5**

At Atlanta, Cliff Johnson had four hits and Jerry Davanon drove in five runs to highlight a 25-hit attack which sparked Houston to a 16-5 triumph over the Braves and a doubleheader sweep. The Astros scored three runs off Andy Messersmith in the first inning of the opener en route to a 5-2 victory.

Houston chased Braves' starter Roger Moret in the first inning of the nightcap with five runs on six hits before reliever Adrian Devine retired the side. Johnson had a double and three singles in the game, while Davanon singled home runs in the first and fourth innings before hitting a bases-loaded triple in the ninth. The 25 hits were an all-time high for Houston.

**White Sox 4, A's 3**

At Oakland, Calif., Jack Brohamer's third hit—a two-out, 12th-inning double—drove home Chet Lemon with the winning run, as Chicago beat the A's, 4-3. Lemon walked off loser Rollie Fingers with two out and stole second to set the stage for Brohamer's game-winning hit. Clay Carroll, the second of three Chicago pitchers, won for the third time in four decisions.

**Royals 3, Angels 2**

At Anaheim, Calif., Amos Otis singled in Bob Stinson from third in the 14th inning to give Kansas City a 3-2 victory over the Angels, as the Royals regained sole possession of first place in the American League West.

## Monday

## Mets Win, 13-2, Against Pirates On Subs' Hitting

NEW YORK, May 31 (UPI).—Utility infielders Mike Phillips and Wayne Garrett totaled four hits and six runs batted in today as the New York Mets routed the Pittsburgh Pirates, 13-2, in the first game of a doubleheader.

Phillips, subbing for injured shortstop Bud Harrelson, drove in the second Mets' run with a sacrifice fly in the second inning and then chased Jerry Reuss, now 5-4, with a two-run single in a six-run fourth inning. Garrett, playing second in place of sidelined Felix Millan, singled home two runs in the fourth inning and another against reliever Ramon Hernandez in a five-run fifth.

Jon Matlack went the distance for the Mets and allowed five hits in boosting his won-lost record to 5-1 with his sixth complete game.

Richie Zisk hit his fifth homer of the season for Pittsburgh in the seventh inning.

### Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

| | W | L | Pct | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 29 | 16 | .744 | — |
| Pittsburgh | 24 | 18 | .571 | 6 1/2 |
| New York | 23 | 23 | .500 | 9 1/2 |
| Chicago | 19 | 23 | .452 | 11 1/2 |
| St. Louis | 20 | 25 | .444 | 12 |
| Montreal | 16 | 33 | .410 | 18 |

Western Division

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 27 | 17 | .614 | — |
| Los Angeles | 28 | 18 | .609 | — |
| San Diego | 23 | 21 | .523 | 4 |
| Houston | 21 | 26 | .447 | 7 1/2 |
| San Francisco | 17 | 30 | .362 | 11 1/2 |
| Atlanta | 16 | 30 | .356 | 11 1/2 |

(Monday's games not included.)

Sunday's Results

Los Angeles 6, Cincinnati 5 (1st).
Cincinnati 7, Los Angeles 2 (2d).
Philadelphia 7, Montreal 1.
Houston 5, Atlanta 2 (1st).
Houston 16, Atlanta 5 (2d).
St. Louis 6, New York 5.
Pittsburgh 4, Chicago 2.
San Diego 4, San Francisco 3.

Monday's Games

New York 13, Pittsburgh 2 (1st).
Chicago at Philadelphia, 2, n.
St. Louis at Montreal, 2, n.
San Diego at Atlanta, n.
Cincinnati at Houston, n
San Francisco at Los Angeles, n.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

| | W | L | Pct | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 35 | 15 | .625 | — |
| Baltimore | 22 | 19 | .537 | 3 1/2 |
| Cleveland | 19 | 21 | .475 | 6 |
| Boston | 19 | 21 | .475 | 6 |
| Milwaukee | 16 | 19 | .457 | 6 1/2 |
| Detroit | 16 | 23 | .410 | 8 1/2 |

Western Division

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kansas City | 25 | 16 | .610 | — |
| Texas | 24 | 17 | .585 | 1 |
| Chicago | 20 | 19 | .512 | 4 |
| Minnesota | 21 | 20 | .512 | 4 |
| Oakland | 20 | 25 | .444 | 7 |
| California | 13 | 30 | .375 | 10 1/2 |

Sunday's Results

New York 4, Detroit 0.
Boston 3, Baltimore 1.
Minnesota 4, Texas 3.
Milwaukee 5, Cleveland 4.
Chicago 4, Oakland 3.
Kansas City 3, California 2.

Monday's Games

Kansas City at Oakland, n.
Baltimore at Cleveland, 2.
Milwaukee at Detroit, n.
New York at Boston, n.
California at Minnesota, n.
Texas at Chicago, n.

## Borzov Running Status In Doubt After Injury

MUNICH, May 31 (AP).—Soviet sprinter Valery Borzov has been sidelined for at least four weeks with a torn muscle suffered 10 days ago in Kiev, Russian trainer Anatoli Komarov said here at a dual Soviet-West German track and field meet.

Komarov said he was uncertain whether Borzov would be able to compete in the Montreal Olympics in July to defend his 100 and 200-meter titles.

## Juice Plot Fails

MONTEVIDEO, May 31 (Reuters).—A plot to disable a leading Uruguayan soccer team during a recent league match was foiled by officials who discovered that the team's orange juice had been spiked with a laxative. The officials said that if the players had taken the juice at halftime, none would have been able to continue playing.

## Keegan Leads England Past Team America

PHILADELPHIA, May 31 (UPI).—Liverpool forward Kevin Keegan scored two first-half goals today to send England on its way to a 3-1 victory over Team America in their final game of the Bicentennial Cup soccer series.

Gerry Francis scored in the second half as England won its second game in three starts. Team America, comprised of all-stars from the North American Soccer League, lost all three of its games and did not score a goal until Stewart Scullion connected in the 86th minute today.

The losers, paced by goalkeeper Bob Rigby, held the tough British forward line of Keegan, Nick Channon and Stuart Pearson for the first 20 minutes, but lost that edge on Keegan's first goal.

Keegan took a free kick booted back to him by Trevor Brooking and rifled a 25-yard shot past the Team America defense in the 24th minute of play.

Five minutes later, Channon intercepted a pass from Team America midfielder Dave Clements and spotted Keegan going down the middle. Channon's pass was perfect and Keegan booted the ball past Rigby.

In the second half, Francis, a midfielder who plays for the Queens Park Rangers, beat Rigby in a race for a loose ball about 15 yards to the left of the Team America goal. He moved in and scored past defender Keith Eddy in the 54th minute.

Scullion of Scotland and the Tampa Bay Rowdies, finally got Team America on the scoreboard with a 10-yard shot following a two-to-one break with Georgio Chinaglia.

A crowd of 16,231 watched the game at the 100,000-seat John F. Kennedy Stadium.

England lost to Brazil and defeated Italy in its series games as it prepared for its World Cup qualification series.

**Brazil Wins**

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 31 (UPI).—Gil scored twice today to put Brazil ahead and then Zico and Roberto added insurance goals as Brazil defeated Italy, 4-1, to win the American Bicentennial Cup soccer series.

The game, which attracted a holiday crowd of 36,096 to the Yale Bowl, had players on both sides kicking and hacking at each other and forced Uruguayan referee Ruiz Barreto to expel Lula of Brazil and Italy's Roberto Bettega and Franco Causio after they had deliberately kicked at opponents.

Italy took the lead after only 65 seconds when Capello scored with a header off a corner kick by Franco Causio but the Italians completely collapsed in the second half, just as they had done against England last Friday at Yankee Stadium when they let a two-goal lead slip to lose, 3-2.

## Spaniard Wins in Italy

GABICCE MARE, Italy, May 31 (AP).—Antonio Menendez of Spain today won the 11th leg of the Tour of Italy bicycling race in a 200-kilometer ride. Italy's Felice Gimondi kept the overall leadership.

## Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York ..... 000 004 000—4 7 0
Detroit ..... 000 000 000—0 4 2
May (4-2) and Munson; Laxton, Crawford (6) and Wockenfuss. L—Laxton (0-3). HR—White (4th), Munson (5th).

Baltimore ..... 000 000 001—1 6 2
Boston ..... 000 010 11x—3 8 1
Alexander (3-2) and Duncan; Wise (3-3) and Montgomery. HR—Grich (4th), Burleson (3d).

Texas ..... 010 002 000—3 6 0
Minnesota ..... 000 101 20x—4 10 1
Perry, Peterson (6), Foucault (6) and Sundberg; Goltz (5-2) and Wynegar. L—Foucault (4-2). HR—Burroughs (8th).

Cleveland ..... 201 001 000—4 10 1
Milwaukee ..... 102 000 02x—5 9 3
Eckersley, Thomas (8) and Ashby; Travers, Rodriguez (9) and Porter. W—Travers (5-2). L—Eckersley (3-3).

Chicago ... 000 000 111 001—4 11 1
Oakland ... 000 000 021 000—3 9 0
Gossage, Carroll (9), Hamilton (12) and Downing, Eslan (10); Bosman, Lindblad (8), Pingrey (9) and Harry, Rosley (8). W—Carroll (3-1). L—Pingrey (2-4). HR—Orta (4th), Williams (5th).

Kansas City. 000 000 020 000 01—3 9 0
California ... 000 010 010 000 00—2 11 4
Leonard, Mingori (11) and Stinson; Kirkwood, Scott (8), Drago (12), Rasley (14), Hartzell (14) and Etcheberren. W—Mingori (3-0). L—Drago (1-4).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Montreal ..... 000 000 001—1 3 0
Philadelphia ... 000 100 00x—2 9 1
Kirby, Murray (7), Granger (7) and Carter; Lonborg (8-0) and Boone. L—Kirby (0-3).

San Fran. ..... 010 110 000 3—5 7 2
San Diego ..... 000 020 000 1—4 11 3
Caldwell, Williams (5), Lavelle (10) and Sadek; Jones (10-2) and Kendall. L—Lavelle (2-2). HR—Ivie (2d).

(First Game)

Houston ..... 300 010 010—5 8 0
Atlanta ..... 001 100 000—2 7 2
Cosgrove, Griffin (5), Forsch (8) and Johnson; Messersmith, Devine (9) and Pocoroba. W—Griffin (4-1). L—Messersmith (2-5). HR—Royster (1st).

(Second Game)

Houston ..... 502 104 002—14 25 0
Atlanta ..... 000 023 000—5 14 1
Roadon, Pentz (6) and Johnson, Jutze (6); Moret, Devino (1), Torrealba (3), Sosa (3), Dal Canton (6) and Correll. W—Roadon (1-1). L—Moret (1-1).

(First Game)

Los Angeles ... 102 010 101—6 15 2
Cincinnati ..... 310 100 000—5 11 1
John, Hough (4) and Ferguson; Nolan, Borbon (5), Eastwick (7) and Bench. W—Hough (6-0). L—Eastwick (2-3). HR—Garvey (3d).

(Second Game)

Los Angeles ... 100 0000 100—2 7 3
Cincinnati ..... 200 200 03x—7 11 1
Hooton, Wall (7) and Yeager; Alcala, McEnaney (7) and Plummer. W—Alcala (5-0). L—Hooton (4-4). HR—Russell (2d), Perez (5th), Geronimo (1st), Plummer (2d).

Pittsburgh ..... 000 100 102—4 8 2
Chicago ..... 000 001 001—2 9 1
Rooker (6-1) and Sanguillen; Burtis, Zamora (9), Knowles (9) and Swisher. L—Burris (1-7). HR—Mitterwald (1st), St. Louis ..... 000 001 103 01—6 10 0
New York ..... 000 103 010 00—5 8 2
McGlothen, Wallace (7), Greif (8), Hrabosky (9) and Simmons; Seaver, Lockwood (9), Myrick (11) and Hodges. W—Hrabosky (2-0). L—Lockwood (5-2). HR—Milner (6th).

23. Keep in touch with the office.
(An international call means business.)
Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

Art Buchwald

# She Got a Capitol Job

WASHINGTON.—"Hello, Mummy. It's Betsy. I just got a job in Washington."

"That's wonderful. What are you going to do?"

"I'm going to work for a congressman on his oversight committee."



Buchwald

"What is the oversight committee?"

"I'm not really sure. It's something hush-hush, because the congressman said if I took the job I'd have to keep my eyes shut and my mouth closed."

"That's interesting. What exactly will you be doing for the committee?"

"He said he couldn't tell me in the office but he'd come over to the apartment tonight and spell out my duties. He said I'd enjoy them very much."

* * *

"Did he ask you if you could take shorthand or type?"

"No, Mummy, that's the wonderful thing about the job. He said most of my work would be done outside the office."

"It sounds a little strange."

"It's a dream position, Mummy. I can go to the office when I want to and I can stay home if I wish. And it pays $14,000 a year."

"You're going to make $14,000 a year?"

"Yes, Mummy. The congressman said the oversight committee is one of the most important in the House of Representatives and we have to see that nobody does anything wrong."

"I'm still not clear, Betsy, as to what you're expected to do. After all, although you're very pretty, you really aren't too well qualified to work for a congressional committee."

"Don't worry, Mummy. I didn't lie to get the job. I told the congressman the truth. I said I couldn't spell and I couldn't add and I was terrible at filing, but he just laughed and said there were enough girls on his committee to do that sort of thing. What he had in mind for me was something none of the other girls could do."

"And what exactly is that?"

"He said he'd tell me tonight. He's taking me to dinner. Isn't it wonderful, Mummy? I always thought congressmen were so cold and unapproachable. But he isn't that way at all. He's so warm and friendly and he said he wanted to be my friend."

"I don't like it, Betsy. There's something fishy about all this. Why would they pay you $14,000 a year when you have absolutely no experience?"

"He explained that to me. He said that what the oversight committee needed was someone who wasn't too close to the problems of oversight. He felt I could see things with a fresh eye. He's so busy he said he wanted someone who could brief him on what the other people were doing. He told me he expects me to report to him two or three times a week, either at my place or his."

"Well, I guess it's a job and I shouldn't complain."

"It's a marvelous opportunity for me, Mummy. The congressman said he would introduce me to all his friends on other committees, and when I don't have enough to do for him I can do something for them."

* * *

"Who would have ever thought my little girl would be working for a congressman, and on an oversight committee at that?"

"I can't believe it myself."

"Do you have a title?"

"The congressman said I could be his 'night administrative assistant'. His daytime administrative assistant finishes work at 6 p.m. And then he said I could take over. He told me he does his best work in the evenings."

"Well, Betsy, make sure he doesn't attempt any hanky-panky."

"Oh, Mummy. He's a member of Congress. They don't have time for hanky-panky. He's only interested in serving the people who elected him."

"Well, I'm glad to hear you got it."

"I have to go now, Mummy. I have a date at the hairdresser. He told me one of the most important things about my job is that I had to look nice. He said it doesn't make any difference in the daytime but at night it's very important."

## A Royal Loan

WASHINGTON, May 31 (UPI).—Queen Elizabeth is lending the Smithsonian Institution 25 rare drawings by Leonardo da Vinci for public display for a month beginning July 2. The drawings are from the Queen's private library at Windsor Castle.

*"I think everybody who ever met him in a Paris bar has written a book about it," Mary Hemingway said. "So many people have written such a lot of horseradish."*

# All in the Family—Hemingway Biographies

By Judith Martin



(C) David Levine, Opera Mundi.

WASHINGTON (WP).—Ernest Hemingway always made it clear that he hated literary biographers. But writing books about Hemingway has become almost a cottage industry.

"Father told Leicester. 'I'll wring your neck if you publish that'," said Gregory Hemingway, in reference to the book "My Brother, Ernest Hemingway," which Leicester Hemingway published five weeks after his famous brother's death.

Subsequently, Ernest and Leicester Hemingway's sister Marceline brought out "At the Hemingways: A Family Portrait." And another sister, Sunny, wrote "Ernie."

Gregory Hemingway, the youngest of Hemingway's three sons, has just published "Papa: A Personal Memoir."

He is the first of his generation to take up the trade, although his half-brother, Jack, is the father of the family's new subsidiary industry, Margaux Hemingway. (Margaux has not written about "Grandpapa," not, as she says, having read many of his books. But there is little doubt that his name helped launch her into modeling and acting jobs).

It's not just family, either, which has traded profitably on the writer's name. "I think everybody who ever met him in a Paris bar has written a book about it," said Mary Hemingway, Ernest's widow. "So many people have written such a lot of horseradish."

Mary Hemingway's book, "How It Was," will be published by Knopf next September. But it is her autobiography, beginning long before she met him, with tales of her childhood in northern Minnesota, and continuing after his death "because after he died, I kept on living, as you may recall."

Ernest Hemingway is in it, of course, but such adventures as their last visit to Pamplona, which gave rise to a whole subdivision of Hemingway books and articles, are treated briefly. It does not contain another psychological portrait of Ernest Hemingway because, as Mary Hemingway says, "I don't know what a psychological portrait is," but it has adventures they had "which amused me and I hope will amuse others."

Gregory Hemingway's memoir is a slim volume of childhood impressions, plus some analysis of what troubled Hemingway later in life.

"I feel like among all these other books, I knew him best when he was in his best shape, before he started to go downhill." He describes the summers spent with his father after his parents' divorce—material which appears in a fictionalized form in Hemingway's posthumous novel, "Islands in the Stream."

Gregory Hemingway, who appeared as "Andrew" in that book, commented that "I thought he killed us (children) off pretty easily. He took our passing rather well when he fictionally bumped us off. He had a few drinks, read a few magazines and that was that."

Nevertheless, he says he enjoyed the book, and felt it reflected the spirit of their early times together. Later, when Hemingway used his fishing boat to hunt for German submarines, with the small Gregory as part-time junior crew member, "I thought it was all completely insane."

He attributes his father's troubled later years to "the thing of getting old," to his feeling that "basically, his talent left him after 'For Whom the Bell Tolls,'" and to the depressing and sexually inhibiting effects of a drug Hemingway was taking for his blood pressure.

"Nobody can drink as much as he did over the years and not have it have a really significant effect on the liver, one of the master organs of the body," said Hemingway, who is a physician. "You lose a lot of your masculine drive if the liver isn't functioning well."

The first-hand impressions come to an end, however, in 1951, when each accused the other of having caused the death of Gregory's mother, who was Hemingway's second wife. She apparently had a tumor of the adrenal gland which could act up dangerously after emotional upset, and she died on a night after Gregory had confessed to some drug problems and she had discussed them heatedly with his father by telephone.

Gregory Hemingway's childhood ambition had been—like that of so many young men of his generation—"to be a Hemingway hero." He tried being a writer, until he decided he simply couldn't write that well; and he was an apprentice professional hunter in Africa, never getting his license because "When I was in town I was always drunk—I was all right on safari, but the people who gave out the licenses didn't see me then," and finally getting "really sick of killing."

Then he became a doctor, with the "romantic idea of opening a hospital in Africa." He is now a doctor in New York, operating big corporation clinics.

And that, he said, is why he sold for publication the story of "some wonderful times and some pretty awful times" with his father, Ernest Hemingway.

"I wrote this book to finance a getaway from New York. I found a doctor who's retiring in Benton, Mont., and I'm going to take over his practice."

As any devotee of Hemingwaynia knows, Ernest Hemingway's father was just such a general practitioner. Many of the biographies which preceded Gregory Hemingway's depict Ernest Hemingway's massive effort to break away from that life into the big time—into being not only the monumental writer of his time, but the literary celebrity whose every move is still highly marketable.

# PEOPLE: Bob Hope Gets 34th Honorary Degre[e]

Comedian Bob Hope picked up his 34th honorary degree this weekend at John Carroll University in Cleveland. The new doctor of humane letters quipped, "Everyone thinks they're human, but I've got a certificate to prove it."

* * *

Author Truman Capote, 51, was arrested Sunday night in Bridgehampton, N.Y., on charges of drunken driving, according to police. He has also been charged with two other traffic violations: driving without a license and failure to keep to the right. Capote's car crossed the center line on Montauk Highway, hitting another car. There was minor damage to both cars but no one was hurt.

* * *

Comedienne Phyllis Diller, named five years ago as the American personality with the worst hairdo, has now joined the ranks of the "10 best coiffured women in America." The New Jersey Master Hair Dressers and Cosmetologists Association was responsible for both awards. Among the others on this year's lists: TV personality Barbara Walters, figure skater Dorothy Hamill, rock star David Bowie, tennis player Arthur Ashe.

* * *

Long after he became a champion of the Israeli cause at the United Nations and of the Soviet Union's Jewish would-be émigrés, Daniel Moynihan is making his first trip to Israel. The former chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations will leave in late June with his wife, Liz, and their 16-year-old son, John, youngest of their three children. Moynihan will receive an honorary doctorate at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem on July 5.

* * *

Singer Connie Boswell, 65, went back to a New York hospital last week for chemotherapy. She had cancer surgery in February. She is the youngest and only surviving member of the Boswell Sisters trio which rose to the top in radio and recording in the 1930s. Miss Boswell, confined to a wheelchair since childhood by polio, continued as a solo performer after the trio broke up.

* * *

Princess Grace of Monaco will make a rare stage appearance this summer at the Edinburgh Festival, giving three recitals of American prose and poetry as part of its Bicentennial events.

* * *

Three fires, believed to be the work of an arsonist, caused more than $100,000 damage [...] to the $1.2-million home [...] try music singer Tammy [...] in Nashville. "It's defi[...] son," said a fireman. "[...] would have had to hav[e] [...] from the inside." A s[...] for Miss Wynette, 34, [...] she had been planning [...] out of the house—it's bi[...] she needs.

* * *

Actor Peter Falk and [...] of 16 years have decide[d] [...] their marriage. Falk, 4[...] the TV series "Colum[bo] [...] his wife, the former Al[...] have two daughters.

* * *

Peoplereader John Le[...] from Limassol, Cyprus, [...] held the record for a t[...] the world in a Lear [...] Arthur Godfrey (IHT, [...] Godfrey made it in 86 [...] 9 minutes in 1966. But [...] year, Lear and two fact[...] Hank Beaird and Rick [...] the record" of 65 hou[rs] [...] minutes in a Lear Jet [...] "The confusion may [...] the fact that when we [...] record, we were racing [...] Jet Commander (man[...] then by Aero Commande[r] [...] vision of Rockwell Stan[...] Jet Commander was flo[...] pilot Karl Keller, [...] Dick Merrill and, of [...] thur Godfrey. Unfortu[nately] [...] Jet Commander lost th[e] [...] race by some 20 hours, [...] a record by virtue of [...] that the heavier weig[ht] [...] aircraft put them in a[...] class . . . The new Lea[r] [...] heavier than the old one [...] fore they are in the w[...] of the Jet Commande[r] [...] tually Arnold Palmer [...] out to break the Jet Co[...] record of 86 hours—w[...] did, and beat our origi[nal] [...] addition."

* * *

At Valley Forge, Pa[...] Jean Eisenhower, 21, [...] the four grandchildren [...] late President Dwight [...] was married Saturday [...] 2d Lt. James Millard in [...] military ceremony. [...] senhower, widow of the [...] president, attended the [...] The bridal attendants [...] Julie Nixon Eisenhower, [...] of former President [...] Nixon, and her husba[nd] [...] Eisenhower, the bride's [...] The bride is the daught[er] [...] and Mrs. John Eisenh[ower] [...] bridegroom is stationed [...] Benning, Ga., where [...] and her husband will [...]

—SAMUEL JU[...]


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